

Monthly Report of the
Deutsche
Bundesbank

June 1972



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More detailed statistics than those contained in this Report will be found in the Statistical Supplements to the Monthly Reports of the Deutsche Bundesbank:

- Series 1 Banking statistics by groups of banks
- Series 2 Securities statistics
- Series 3 Balance of payments statistics
- Series 4 Seasonally adjusted economic data

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The economic scene in the spring of 1972

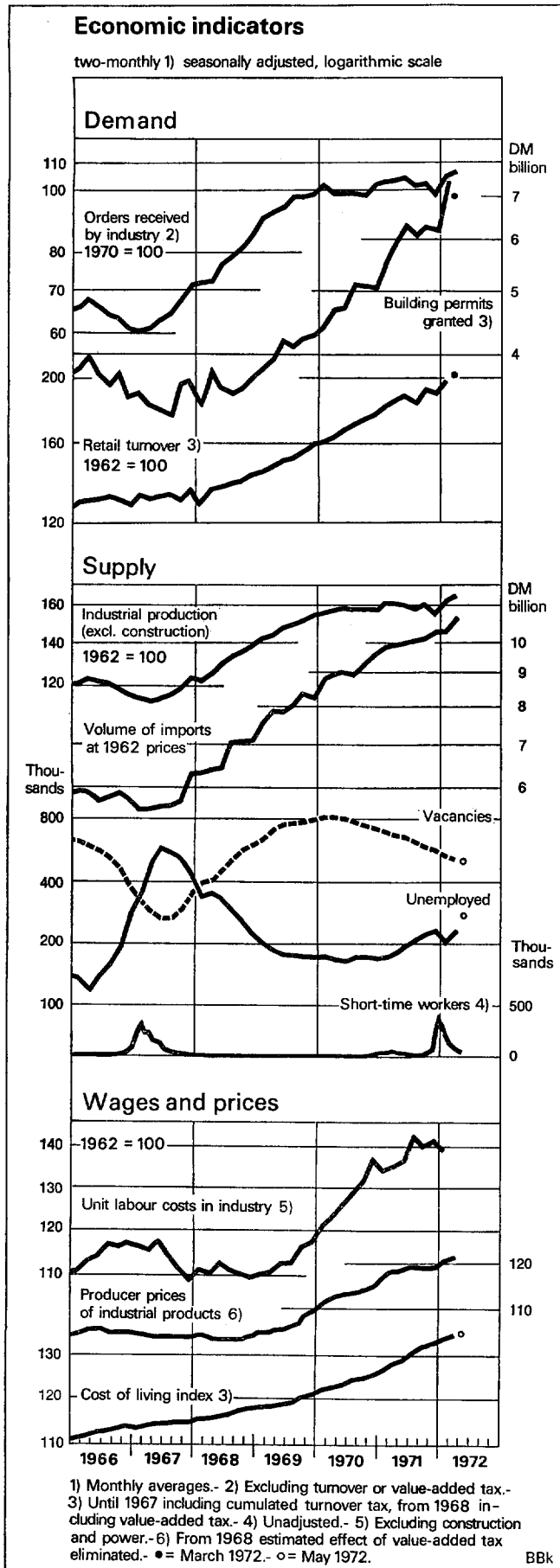
Survey

General economic conditions

5

In the course of the year so far economic developments in the Federal Republic of Germany have been characterised by the fact that last year's short-lived interruption of growth has been overcome and fresh impulses in the direction of an upswing have come to the fore. During the winter months production made particularly vigorous progress, although this was due to some extent to the mildness of the winter having permitted greater output in the sectors dependent upon the weather and to the production shortfalls occasioned by strikes in the final months of the past year having to be made good. Since then, however, the production level reached in the winter months has been maintained; indeed, in important fields of industry and services it has clearly been surpassed. This has resulted in renewed growth of the real gross national product, whereas early in the year it was preponderantly anticipated that a new rise would not take place until the second half of 1972. At the same time employment has gone up in some measure, although at first this was only through a decline in short-time working and an increase in average hours worked. Generally speaking, the attempt is being made to step up production simply with existing labour resources, exploiting all possibilities of rationalisation that present themselves. In this manner enterprises are increasing their productivity and gradually seeking to re-enter the zone of improved earnings. According to the statistics this would appear to have been accomplished in initial instances, at least in industry (see page 31).

The renewed invigoration of the factors encouraging the upswing derives from the fact that households' consumption expenditure, government spending on consumption and capital formation, and the demand for housing all continued to expand vigorously while at the same time enterprises' propensity to invest and foreign demand did not slacken any further, in contrast to what had happened in the previous year. Foreign demand is quite clearly on the upgrade and the propensity to invest has generally strengthened. In fact, the decline in both fields last year was not dramatic; it merely had the effect that the unduly large amount of orders on hand diminished slightly, that effective expenditure on machinery and equipment was reduced for six months, and that spending on stocks was also cut back. While this was sufficient to cause an interruption of growth, it proved incapable of curbing the inflationary tendencies in a sustained manner. In the section dealing with general economic conditions (page 30) the reasons underlying the recent increase in foreign demand and the strengthening of enterprises' propensity to invest are discussed in greater detail. Together with the persistent and in part growing expansion of private and public consumption demand, it seems likely that these factors will guarantee an upward tendency in economic activity in the foreseeable future.



The economic indicators available at present thus corroborate the opinion on the problems arising for the domestic economy in 1972 expressed two months ago in the Report of the Deutsche Bundesbank for the Year 1971 (page 23 f.). There it was observed that "some features which in 1971 slowed down the course of business activity no longer appear to be acting in that direction". Also, it was recorded that orders for capital goods were again on the increase. The fact that this connotes a fresh strengthening of the business community's propensity to invest can now be stated with greater certainty than two months ago. On the other hand, the danger — already referred to at that time — that the revival of general economic activity might soon fuel a new rise in costs and prices is no less acute. It is true that since last summer — not least as a consequence of the considerable upvaluation of the Deutsche Mark over the past few years and the resultant drop in import prices — some success has been recorded in curbing price rises; the growth rate of industrial producer prices, which are sensitive to cyclical changes, is currently 2.6% on the year, and thus only half as great as a year ago. On the other hand, the rise in living costs has continued during recent months at roughly the same pace as during the last four months of 1971; the annual growth rate in this instance has diminished slightly to the present figure of 5.1% owing to the marked price rise during the same period of the preceding year.

In the field of financial policy the Federal Government has in the meantime decided on cuts in expenditure which will reduce the volume of expenditure proposed in the 1972 draft budget by DM 1.3 billion; in addition, the cuts in the application of the budget planned at an earlier date ("global expenditure reductions"), totalling DM 1.2 billion, will be maintained. The Federal Government expects that at least the Länder Governments, and as far as possible also the local authorities, will likewise be prepared to reduce the growth of their expenditure, especially since some Länder budgets now provide for greater increases in expenditure than the Federal Government. It is true that it will prove quite difficult to curtail expenditure significantly, for the mere reason that the budgets for 1972 had in many instances been planned on the assumption of a weakening of economic activity, and this appeared to offer an opportunity for executing new projects, which in a number of cases have already been put in hand. To some extent, however, special projects were transferred to what are known as "contingency budgets", which will not now be realised. Nevertheless, it would be desirable — not least in the interests of the public authorities themselves — for aggregate expenditure to grow at a distinctly slower pace this year. Including the reductions at the Federal Government level mentioned above, and also including the freezing of the "contingency budgets", but without envisaging any further blocking of expenditure on the part of the Länder Governments and local authorities,

the expenditure of the central, regional and local authorities in 1972 would still rise by roughly 11% over the preceding year. While this would increase the nominal share of government expenditure in the gross national product, it would by no means guarantee that the same applies to the real share, which is the only thing that counts when it is a matter of a more than proportional rise in the government's services to the population in the individual fields of collective demand. During recent years the real share of the government in the national product has fallen slightly as a result of the particularly steep increase in the prices the government has to pay for the goods and services it requires, whereas the nominal share of government expenditure in the gross national product has increased distinctly.¹ In real terms heavier calls on the national product by the government can in the light of past experience be made successfully over a sustained period only in conditions marked by a minimum of inflation. In the absence of such conditions, growing tax revenue, whether resulting from the progressive nature of the income tax scale or from higher taxes, will merely be transferred to prices in one way or another, with the effect of the inflation maintaining its momentum without the government attaining its aims.

Problems of monetary policy

The revival of economic activity poses fresh problems for monetary and credit policy. From the time of the Washington Agreement on December 18, 1971 down to the present the policy of the Bundesbank has largely been determined by considerations of how to strengthen the new exchange rate structure by a credit policy in keeping with the balance of payments. By selectively easing the domestic monetary situation — lowering the discount and lombard rates in December 1971 and February 1972, reducing the minimum reserve requirements in January, followed conversely by cutting the rediscount quotas as from March — the interest rate level within Germany, especially at the "short end" of the market, was somewhat reduced in order to diminish the interest rate differential against international credit markets. At the same time the Federal Government, at the suggestion of the Deutsche Bundesbank, activated the Cash Deposit Law, which provides for compulsory deposits at the Deutsche Bundesbank on certain foreign liabilities of non-banks and thus creates a sort of obstacle against further borrowing abroad by non-banks. This obstacle has long existed for banks in the form of special minimum reserve requirements on foreign liabilities. Together with the consequences of the Deutsche Mark upvaluation, these measures have contributed towards keeping the Federal Republic of Germany free of any major net foreign exchange inflows since March of this year. The most significant indication of this fact is that since mid-March the Deutsche Bundesbank has no longer had to intervene on the foreign

exchange spot market and that the rate of the Deutsche Mark against the U.S. dollar, thus formed without intervention, has fluctuated since that time within a margin of barely more than $\pm 1/2\%$; since mid-March it has been distinctly above the lower intervention point.

As already indicated, this balancing of the foreign exchange account is due, in addition to the comparatively low money market rates within the country, among other things to the "cash deposit", which resulted in enterprises reducing their short-term foreign indebtedness arising from financial credits by a net amount of DM 4.7 billion between February and the end of April (see page 41). Basically, the cash deposit regulation is more concerned with impeding fresh short-term borrowing abroad by the business community than with reducing, on balance, its existing foreign commitments. The considerable exemptions of various kinds granted under the cash deposit regulations mean that a substantial quantity of foreign liabilities remain exempt from deposit requirements; indeed, it is not impossible that some enterprises which hitherto have not made use of the exemptions to which they are entitled are now taking up foreign funds to the limit allowed by such exemptions. On the other hand it was inadmissible simply to sanction, as it were for the future, enterprises' existing level of debt vis-à-vis foreign countries by permitting the prolongation of maturing credits to remain exempt from cash deposit requirements. Within the scope of the possibilities afforded by the Cash Deposit Law it is therefore indispensable that the concept of credit maturities should be narrowly interpreted in old contracts. Otherwise short-term foreign liabilities could not be expected to diminish on any appreciable scale. In long-term capital transactions net inflows have been a feature for several months. Security transactions alone between February and April accounted for a flow of DM 5 billion of foreign funds into Germany; so far this inflow has been offset by outflows stemming from the repayment of short-term financial credits. It may easily happen in future, however, that net foreign exchange inflows recur if no further financial credits are repaid while long-term capital continues to come in. Clearly the risk of heavier capital inflows would increase if, in addition, conditions on the domestic credit markets were to consolidate without the same thing happening on the credit markets of the other countries.

With an eye to these risks the Deutsche Bundesbank has so far refrained from introducing restrictive measures. The decisions taken in the field of credit policy on May 31, providing for an increase of 8% in the minimum reserve ratios for domestic liabilities and a reduction of a further 10% in rediscount quotas — with effect in each case from July 1, 1972 — exercise no restrictive effect. Their sole purpose is to neutralise, at least for the major part, the liquidity increase which the banks can expect after the repayment of the anticyclical surcharge

¹ The nominal share of central, regional and local authority spending in the gross national product rose from 28.6% in 1969 to 29.3% in 1971; at 1969 prices, however, the share diminished slightly up till 1971 (to 28.5%).

8 as from June 15. Despite these measures by the Bundesbank, the banks' liquidity in July will presumably be somewhat greater than in April. By comparison with earlier years the expected size of the banking system's free liquid reserves in July, at something like 7% of the deposits of non-banks, cannot be described as particularly high, although the banks do not appear to feel in any way hampered in their granting of credit.

In recent months credit expansion has in any case accelerated further. From the beginning of the year until the end of April the banks on balance granted twice as much credit as during the same period in 1971 or 1970, and the short and medium-term credit was actually extended at declining interest rates. Even though some of this lending may merely have served to replace foreign credits taken up earlier, the total effect on the money stock was very considerable. Currency in circulation and sight deposits together increased, seasonally adjusted and expressed as an annual rate, by over 21% between February and April. This rise comes close to the explosive growth of the money stock in the spring of 1971, on account of the massive inflows of foreign funds immediately preceding the introduction of flexible exchange rates. The liquidity of the economy in the broader sense — meaning that time deposits are also included — has likewise risen, although somewhat more slowly than before. Both the liquidity available to the economy and the current credit supply offered to enterprises by the banks are at present so large that the expansion of demand is not impeded from this quarter. From the domestic angle this might cause problems if the new tendencies towards an upswing were to persist and intensify, since the scope for real growth in the economy is somewhat limited in view of the fairly high degree of utilisation of the production potential.

Another point inducing misgivings is the fact that the large credit supply renders the necessary curbing of government expenditure more difficult. As long as there is a generous supply of credit many public authorities and government enterprises may find it hard to understand the necessity for expanding expenditure less than would be financially possible and for refraining from making use of credit offers merely for reasons of anti-cyclical policy. It is, moreover, occasionally argued that in practice such borrowing merely represents the transfer of savings, so that to that extent more credit financing by the government cannot have an inflationary effect. However, such reasoning disregards two factors:

— In the first place, as explained above, quite a large part of the long-term credit supply comes from foreign countries rather than from domestic savings. If the current account is in balance, as at present in the Federal Republic of Germany, long-term capital imports do not result, in the more immediate future, in any increase in the available domestic supply of

goods, and if the current account were to move into surplus for other reasons (a possibility which cannot be excluded), the very opposite would be true. In this case long-term capital imports would merely replace short-term foreign indebtedness or — given fixed parities — build up the foreign exchange reserves, which would have an inflationary effect. The current account would finally move into deficit only through the price adjustment process in Germany. Not until then would capital imports in money terms also be complemented by "real" capital imports. There is hardly any need for greater substantiation of the fact that such an inflationary process is far from desirable, especially as Germany ought to be a capital exporter within the world economy (at least to developing countries) rather than a capital importer.

— Secondly, it cannot be said, given the all-purpose banking system dominant in the Federal Republic of Germany, that — even without capital imports — long-term credits are only granted on the basis of voluntary saving. Such an equation may apply to institutions that are purely intermediaries for capital, such as life insurance companies, which do not directly create credit. In the banking system, however, the granting of credit depends essentially on the level of available liquidity, which amounts only to a fraction of overall liabilities. Nothing demonstrates this more clearly than, for instance, the great variations in security purchases by banks — fluctuations which are determined (other than by short-term price considerations) mainly by changes in the liquidity position and only to a minor extent by the comparatively steady inflow of savings deposits. The banks' own influence on the granting of credit would no doubt be smaller if it were possible to exercise a greater measure of control over them through credit policy, but this has so far been impossible in view of the vulnerable "external flank" mentioned above.

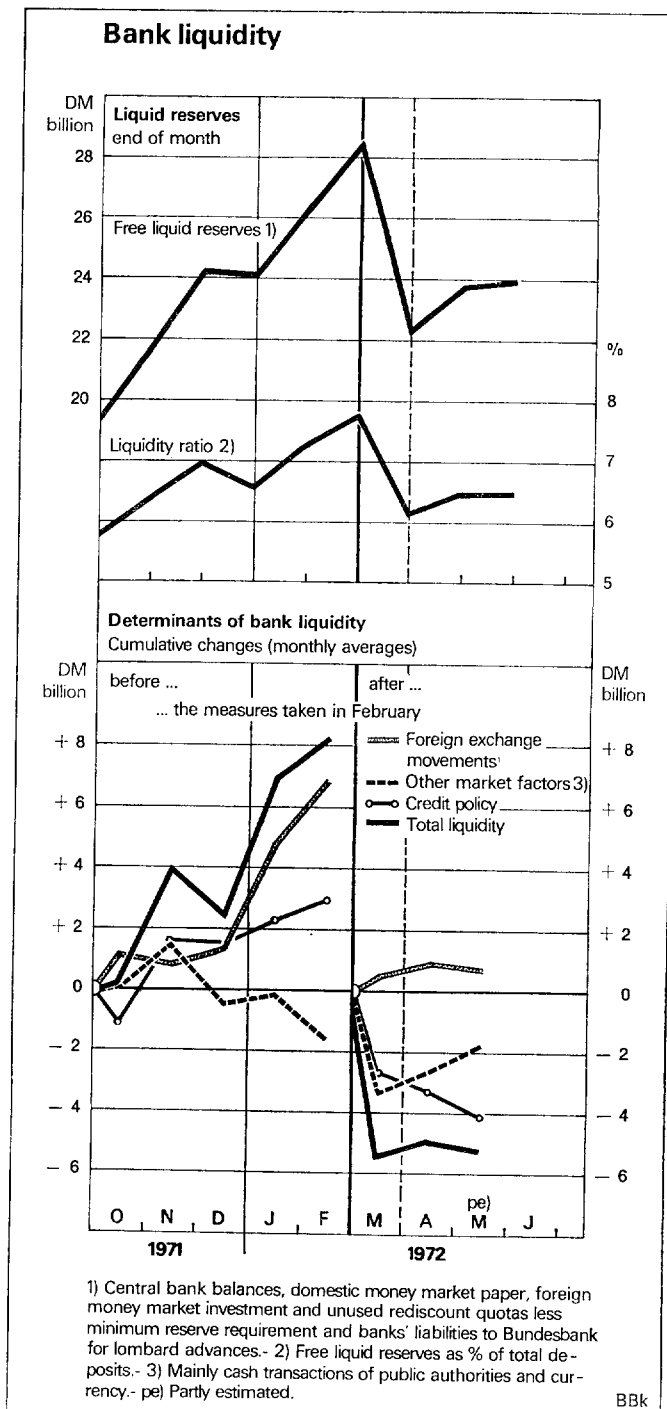
Should the upswing continue and intensify, especially on the investment side, and if in addition the increase in government demand cannot be adequately curbed, endeavours will have to be made to slow down monetary expansion with the instruments of the Deutsche Bundesbank, while providing sufficient protection against external influences. Credit policy would be adequately protected against external influences if interest rates in the other industrial countries were to show an upward trend, which so far is the case only in a few countries. The general revival of economic activity in the world, which in all countries is accompanied by high inflation rates, would itself make coordinated action among the partner countries advisable in the interests of one and all. Failing this, ways and means of further improving the hitherto incomplete protection of the Federal Republic of Germany against inflows from abroad will again have to be considered.

Bank liquidity and money market

Since the release of minimum reserves in January this year the Bundesbank has endeavoured as far as possible to prevent any further increase in bank liquidity. The degree of liquidity achieved was sufficiently high to allow for the uncertainties – initially quite considerable – about the future economic trend on the one hand, and for possible repercussions of the realignment of exchange rates on the other. Any much larger amount of liquidity would have rendered control of monetary developments even more difficult in the longer run. Hence when the inflow of foreign currency continued in February 1972, the Bundesbank advised the Federal Government to activate the Cash Deposit Law in order to protect, at least partially, the vulnerable “external flank”; this was done at the beginning of March. With effect from February 25 the Bundesbank lowered each of its interest rates by one percentage point to 3% (discount rate) and 4% (lombard rate) so as to make capital imports less attractive by lowering short-term market rates too. At the same time the Bundesbank tried to ensure that the minimum reserve regulations by which foreign funds were to be kept away from the banks remained as efficient as possible; for this purpose the base for calculating the additional reserve ratio for the growth of liabilities was updated (from November 1970 to November 1971), while the reserve ratio itself was raised from 30% to 40%.¹ Finally, besides these preventive measures, the increase in bank liquidity due to the inflow of foreign exchange in January and February was partly offset by a 10% cut in rediscount quotas.

Although the Bundesbank has not directly interfered in the field of liquidity since the adoption of these measures at the end of February, the banks’ free liquid reserves did not increase any further between March and May (when foreign exchange inflows were insignificant); in fact, they showed a slight decline in comparison with January and February. The liquidity ratio, meaning banks’ free liquid reserves as a percentage of the volume of short and medium-term deposits, remained at 6 to 6.5%. True, it became evident, as will be described in detail in the following section on monetary developments, that the Bundesbank’s aim of keeping monetary expansion in line with economic requirements and consistent with better price stability was not attained. In March and April banks on balance bought no more securities (the underlying reasons will be given in the section on the security market), but even so monetary expansion continued extremely strong. During the first four months of the year banks granted about twice as much credit as during the same period of the preceding two years. Even on the assumption that credit demand was particularly strong in these months because business conditions in some sectors and enterprises were still rather varied, because foreign financial credits had to be repaid as far as possible in view of the cash deposit, and because con-

¹ In addition, beginning with the May reserve period, the minimum reserves against reserve-carrying sight liabilities to non-residents must be calculated on the basis of all calendar days of the month, while previously calculation was based on the total of such liabilities on the four bank week return dates.



sumers took up consumer credit on a larger scale, the extent of credit expansion merely permits the conclusion that banks did not feel hampered by considerations of liquidity. The effects on monetary expansion were duly felt (see the next section).

Furthermore, the Bundesbank had to face the fact that from mid-June onwards almost DM 6 billion of central bank money would be released within a few weeks through the repayment of the anticyclical surcharge, thus – unless immediate countermeasures were taken – further inflating bank liquidity; in its effects, though not by

10 the usual standards, bank liquidity was already overabundant. On May 31, with effect from July 1, the Bundesbank therefore raised the reserve ratios for domestic liabilities by 8% and reduced banks' rediscount quotas by 10%.

The trend on the domestic money markets reflected only inadequately the changes in the banks' liquidity position in recent months. The market for day-to-day money in particular, which always receives the greatest attention, was on several occasions strongly influenced by the minimum reserve account management of the majority of the banks, which, partly by chance, was of a more or less precautionary nature. At the end of April and for several weeks in May banks maintained far more central bank balances than would have been necessary to meet the minimum reserve requirement; the resultant excess of funds on the day-to-day money market led to declining rates for day-to-day money, which at times hardly exceeded 1%. After the lowering of the discount and lombard rates at the end of February the day-to-day money rate rose only slightly above the lombard rate even in passing periods of strain such as occurred especially in March, since increased recourse to lombard advances ensured market equilibrium; thus the interest rate level on the domestic money market fell to the same extent as the discount and lombard rates, and at times in fact even more.

Among the *determinants* of bank liquidity, market influences were on aggregate of relatively little consequence. In the four months from February to May 1972 the so-called market factors (mainly changes in currency and in the central bank balances of non-banks, as well as foreign exchange movements) absorbed DM 300 million of liquid reserves, various market factors partly cancelling each other out. The most important expansive market factor was foreign exchange movements, which provided the banks with DM 2.9 billion of liquidity between February and May. As indicated, this was due to the large inflows of DM 2.1 billion in February, which triggered off the credit policy measures already described. In the three months from March to May banks received only DM 800 million of liquidity through foreign exchange transactions. The Bundesbank was able virtually to suspend intervention on the foreign exchange spot market, since from about the middle of March onwards the dollar rate strengthened as some of the financial credits were repaid to foreigners in view of the cash deposit requirement. The accruals of foreign exchange to the Bundesbank since then have been due not to foreign exchange market interventions but primarily to foreign exchange purchases from foreign troops and the collection of foreign bills, which the Bundesbank buys as a part of its rediscount credit business.

In the period under review the principal contractive effects exerted on bank liquidity by the market came

Bank liquidity*				
Changes during period, calculated from monthly averages, billions of Deutsche Mark				
Item	Feb.	March	April/ May pe	Feb./ May pe
I. Market factors				
1. Currency (increase: —)	+ 0.9	— 1.0	— 1.6	— 1.7
2. Net balances of non-banks with Bundesbank (increase: —)	— 2.0	— 2.7	+ 2.5	— 2.2
of which				
Cash balances (net) of Federal and Länder Governments, Equalisation of Burdens Fund	— 2.0	— 2.7	+ 2.1	— 2.6
Special deposits containing anticyclical reserves and anticyclical surcharge	— 0.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
3. Public authorities' money market indebtedness to banks and Bundesbank (increase: +)	— 0.2	— 0.0	+ 0.1	— 0.1
4. Net foreign exchange holdings 1 (increase: +)	+ 2.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.9
5. Other factors	— 0.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.8
Total	+ 0.7	— 2.7	+ 1.7	— 0.3
II. Credit policy factors				
1. Minimum reserve required of banks 2 (increase: —)	+ 0.5	— 0.2	— 0.3	± 0.0
2. Balances on cash deposit special accounts (increase: —)	—	— 0.0	— 1.2	— 1.2
3. Open market transactions with domestic non-banks 3 (purchases by Bundesbank: +)	+ 0.1	— 0.1	— 0.1	— 0.1
4. Reduction of rediscount quotas	—	— 2.3	—	— 2.3
Total	+ 0.6	— 2.7	— 1.5	— 3.6
III. Rise (+) or decline (—) in bank liquidity, total (I plus II) = change in free liquid reserves				
	+ 1.3	— 5.4	+ 0.2	— 3.9
1. Excess balances 4	+ 0.6	— 0.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.7
2. Domestic money market paper	+ 0.1	+ 0.0	— 0.2	— 0.1
3. Money market investment abroad	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	— 0.4	+ 0.1
4. Unused rediscount quotas	+ 1.0	— 5.9	± 0.0	— 4.9
5. Lombard advances (advances on securities) (utilisation: —)	— 0.7	+ 0.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
IV. Banks' free liquid reserves at end of period				
in billions of Deutsche Mark	28.5	22.4	24.0	
as % of total deposits	7.8	6.2	6.5	
* Discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding. — 1 Net monetary reserves of Bundesbank and other banks' short-term money market investment abroad. — 2 Excluding Federal Post Office. — 3 Including Federal Post Office. — 4 Difference between minimum reserve requirement and banks' total central bank balances; average of the four bank week return dates. — pe Partly estimated.				

from the cash transactions of the Federal and Länder Governments and the Equalisation of Burdens Fund. The management of their "free" central bank accounts tied up DM 2 billion in February, owing to large-scale security sales (chiefly Federal savings bonds); in March, a month when large tax payments fall due, a further DM 2.7 billion was added, but thereafter there was again for seasonal reasons net expenditure, which to some extent was financed out of existing balances with the Bundesbank. Nevertheless, a liquidity-absorbing effect of DM 2.6 billion (net) was felt between February and May. On the other hand, in March and April some of the Länder

Governments dissolved DM 300 million of the anti-cyclical reserve voluntarily formed last year and "immobilised" at the Bundesbank — in spite of the reversal in economic activity emerging at that time — and this enhanced bank liquidity correspondingly.

The increase in currency, which as an element in the strong expansion of overall money supply was particularly steep (+ DM 1.7 billion), likewise took place at the expense of the banks' free liquid reserves. Admittedly, this figure contains another DM 200 million of special coins issued in May to mark the 1972 Olympic Games.² In addition, the decrease in public authorities' money market indebtedness towards the banks and Bundesbank (due to the redemption of further medium-term notes issued four years ago to finance reflationary measures and included in the Bundesbank's money market regulating arrangements for the final 18 months of their life) absorbed DM 100 million of bank liquidity; by contrast, "Other factors" had on balance a slightly expansive effect (DM 800 million).

The reduction in bank liquidity due to market factors (DM 300 million) was small in comparison with the drain on liquidity due to credit policy factors, which totalled DM 3.6 billion in the period from February to May. In May the required minimum reserve was of roughly the same size as in January 1972 (DM 30 billion), since the growth of domestic liabilities and the decline in reserve-carrying external liabilities approximately balanced out as regards their effects on the reserve requirement. This was to some extent ascribable to the fact that the effect of updating the base for calculating the growth of external liabilities was mitigated by the provision that the reduction of the base amount should not exceed 20% in each case. This alleviation may be assumed to have saved the banks an estimated DM 200 to 300 million of reserves.

On the other hand, the recently introduced cash deposit requirement on certain liabilities for direct or indirect borrowing from non-residents or for other credits withdrew DM 1.2 billion of liquid funds from the banking system; as early as April DM 300 million was transferred to special accounts with the Bundesbank, as advance payments. In May, the first month in which deposit holding was compulsory, a further DM 900 million was immobilised. Apparently, the liquidity tied up by this new instrument of monetary policy was smaller than had been expected in some banking circles, although this does not mean that the cash deposit proved ineffective, since its primary object is not to neutralise bank liquidity, but to stem the influx of liquidity from abroad. This aim was in fact achieved: without the credit repayments caused by the cash deposit requirement there would undoubtedly again have been major net inflows of foreign exchange, primarily because of large security purchases by foreigners. The most drastic of the measures

of liquidity policy, in terms of absolute amount, was the above-mentioned 10% cut in banks' rediscount quotas with effect from March 1, totalling DM 2.3 billion. Even so, the rediscount quotas were still approximately as high as three years before, because the quotas are based on banks' capital and reserves and rise parallel to the latter.

By and large, banks' free liquid reserves in May were DM 3.9 billion smaller than in January. Specifically, the unused quotas within which banks are able to rediscount bills contracted by DM 4.9 billion in that period. The quotas were utilised most in April, when DM 600 million more was borrowed than in March, a month of large tax payments. In May, however, banks greatly reduced their liabilities for bills discounted and it was not until the end of the month that they stepped them up again. Money market investment abroad rose by DM 100 million net, although in May — probably as consequence of the more effective protection against external influences — there was a decrease. Banks' domestic money market paper dropped slightly (— DM 100 million); but in the second half of May, for the first time in a fairly long period, banks took six-month mobilisation and liquidity paper from the Bundesbank (DM 510 million), mainly of the type marked "N" which is not included in the money market regulating arrangements.

Monetary analysis

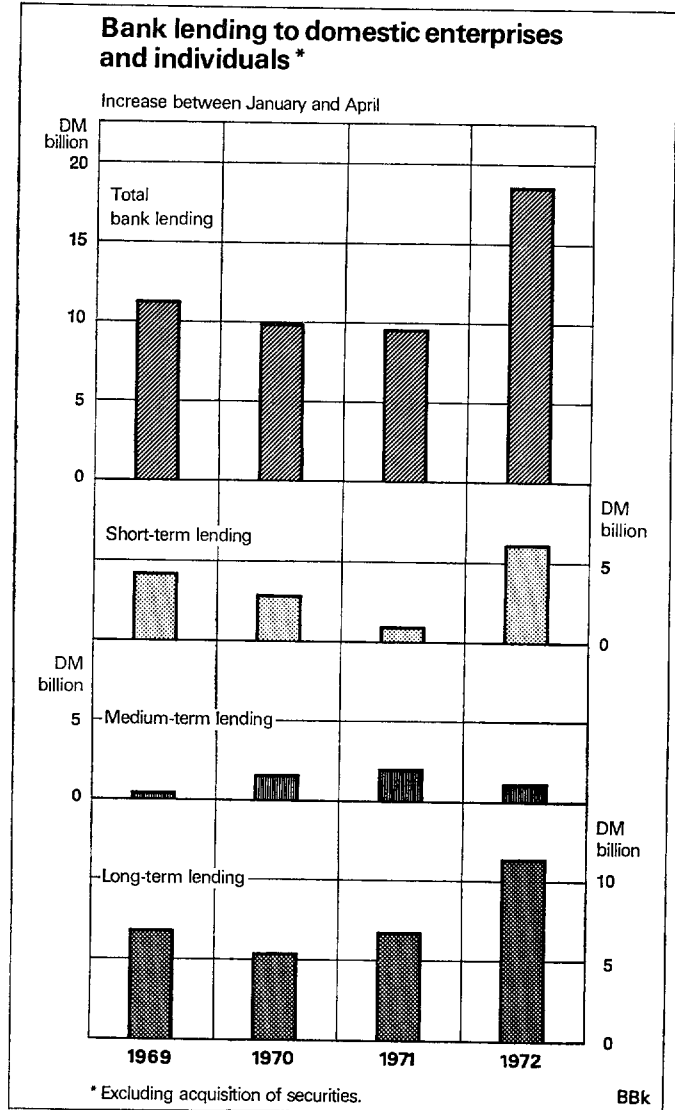
Monetary expansion in the Federal Republic of Germany, which was already accelerating in the fourth quarter of 1971, has continued at an even more rapid pace since the beginning of the year. This was mainly attributable to an unusually large increase in bank lending. Although the influx of funds from abroad was rather large in January — primarily for seasonal reasons — and again in February, it has remained within relatively narrow limits since the introduction of cash deposits. The marked lengthening of balance sheets ensuing from banks' acquisition of the domestic and external assets mentioned brought about a considerable rise in banks' liabilities not counting towards the money stock; however, at the same time the money stock itself expanded extremely fast.

As stated in the preceding section, banks appear to have felt no shortage of liquidity that might have induced them to hold back in their lending. This is also suggested by the fact that on balance lending rates dropped perceptibly between February and May — except for those on mortgage loans (see the following section). Credit demand was largest among *enterprises and individuals*; in the first four months of 1972 they raised no less than DM 19 billion (net) of new bank advances, or about twice as much as during the same period of 1971 and 1970. More than half of the total increase (DM 11.5 billion) was in the form of long-term credit. Great weight attached to housing loans, that is to say, lending to that sphere of

² The striking of special coins, which as a rule do not go into circulation but are hoarded by collectors, initially deprives the banking system of liquidity. However, it is soon made up by increased Federal expenditure, as the Federal Government receives the profits from coinage and covers the cost of minting from them. Thus bank liquidity is not reduced by the hoarding of coins.

capital investment which has not yet returned to anything like normal. In the first four months of 1972 savings and mortgage banks granted about 50% more housing loans than a year earlier; assurances of housing mortgage loans mounted at the same rate so that the amount of pending promises continued to grow. Industry, too, resorted to long-term bank advances on a large scale. To judge by the quarterly borrowers statistics available up to March, this is true of virtually all lines of industry. However, the high level of long-term borrowing did not lead to any decline in the demand for short-term credit. At DM 6.1 billion short-term lending also expanded unusually fast (see the table on page 13), a contributory factor being the greater demand for credit on the part of wage and salary earners and pensioners (over DM 400 million in the first quarter of 1972 against just on DM 200 million a year earlier). Medium-term lending, on the other hand, rose by only about DM 1 billion (DM 2 billion a year before). Bank lending (including Bundesbank credit) to public authorities grew by over DM 1 billion in the first four months of 1972 (compared with about DM 500 million between January and April 1971), though public authorities, particularly the Federal Government, met most of their large credit requirements via the security market. Following the usual seasonal trend, public authorities, or to be more precise, the Federal and Länder Governments, repaid to the Bundesbank about DM 2.1 billion of cash advances which had been taken up in order to meet the large financial requirements at the end of last year. However, at the same time public authorities raised roughly DM 2.9 billion of long-term loans direct from banks. Around DM 2.1 billion of this amount went to local authorities and their associations and DM 600 million to Länder Governments. As described in detail in the section on security markets, banks' security holdings rose vigorously in January and February; since then they have decreased slightly.

Net external claims of the banks and Bundesbank, which increase chiefly as a result of domestic non-banks' sales of external assets to the banking system, so that changes in such claims are an indicator of the inflow of foreign funds to non-banks, grew in the first four months of 1972 by DM 9.7 billion, principally for seasonal reasons. Although the growth was roughly two fifths smaller than in the same period of 1971, it was nearly three times as large as in the first four months of 1970. As mentioned before, the increase was almost exclusively confined to January (DM 7 billion) and February (DM 2.4 billion), while the introduction of the cash deposit requirement at the beginning of March on balance brought the influx of external funds almost to a standstill. Substantial capital imports through security transactions were largely counterbalanced by credit repayments made by the business community in order to avoid the cash deposit obligation (for details see the article entitled "Balance of payments").



When bank assets increase as steeply as they have been doing since the beginning of the year, it is not only the money and quasi-money stock that grows very strongly, but — more or less automatically — also the other liabilities of the banking system, among them in particular the longer-term bank liabilities designated as *monetary capital formation*. To a certain extent, however, it is only because of the growth of these items that the credit expansion can be as great as it was. On the one hand, the all-purpose banks would be obliged to hold more liquidity if their sight liabilities alone were growing (and not those at longer term as well); on the other hand, banks specialising in long-term lending are entirely dependent on the procurement of long-term funds from non-banks or banks if they wish to step up their lending. In actual fact, viewed from the macro-economic standpoint, the dominating influence is unequivocally exercised by credit expansion and the acquisition of external assets by the banking system; they primarily determine the extent of monetary capital formation even though in the last analysis the banks' creditors have to decide whether they wish to hold their new claims on

the banking system as "money" or as financial assets included in monetary capital formation, or whether they will later withdraw them from the system by investing them outside the banks, which would shorten the banking system's balance sheet. The fact that in the first four months of 1972 monetary capital formation with banks was very large shows that households' propensity to save continued relatively high (see page 29), although in some respects this must be regarded as the corollary of excessive credit expansion. But unduly large credit expansion in itself — and not only to the extent it is accompanied by an expansion of money supply — may entail the danger of overstraining real resources and may thus jeopardise stability.

On aggregate, savings deposits and other funds tied up for longer periods (including sales of bank bonds to non-banks, but excluding time deposits with maturities of less than four years) increased by DM 21.8 billion between January and April 1972; they exceeded the corresponding 1971 figure (DM 12 billion) by fully four fifths and were over twice as large as in the first four months of 1970 (DM 9.1 billion). Savings deposits and bank savings bonds together yielded DM 10.3 billion, compared with DM 7.5 billion in the same period of 1971 and no more than DM 4.2 billion in the first third of 1970, when bank balance sheets as a whole lengthened only insignificantly. At DM 8 billion, sales of bank bonds to non-banks were extremely large in the first four months of 1972, being roughly five times as high as the figures for 1971 and 1970. Admittedly, the above figure also contains sales of bank bonds to foreigners (January to April 1972 at least DM 1.5 to 2 billion), which are not shown precisely by the statistics and therefore have not been eliminated so far. Finally, time deposits with maturities of more than four years rose by DM 2.2 billion in the first four months of this year, compared with DM 1.6 billion and DM 1.4 billion in the same periods of 1971 and 1970; the time deposits of domestic enterprises and individuals were affected most.

The repercussions on the money and quasi-money stock of the vast expansion in the banking system's volume of business were obscured by seasonal trends at the beginning of the year. In absolute amount, the money stock (M_1) was smaller at the end of April 1972 (DM 119.8 billion) than at the end of December 1971 (DM 121.5 billion), but it was no less than 14.5% up on the year. The dynamic force inherent in monetary developments in recent months becomes much more evident if seasonal influences are eliminated. After seasonal adjustment, the money stock increased between end-December 1971 and end-April 1972 by DM 7 billion, which — expressed as an annual rate — corresponds to a rise of over 19%. In the past three months — February to April — the seasonally adjusted annual growth rate was even higher, at more than 21%. There can be no doubt that this growth rate is far in excess of the economically justifiable figure

The money stock and its determinants				
Millions of Deutsche Mark; increase (+), decrease (—)				
Item	Year	Jan./February	March/April	Jan./April
I. Bank lending to domestic non-banks, total	1972	+ 4,088	+15,968	+20,056
	1971	+ 2,429	+ 7,483	+ 9,912
1. Deutsche Bundesbank	1972	— 2,448	+ 202	— 2,246
	1971	— 1,942	— 6	— 1,948
2. Other banks	1972	+ 6,536	+15,766	+22,302
	1971	+ 4,371	+ 7,489	+11,860
to enterprises and individuals	1972	+ 4,763	+14,403	+19,166
	1971	+ 3,021	+ 6,418	+ 9,439
of which:				
short-term lending	1972	— 1,007	+ 7,110	+ 6,103
	1971	+ 205	+ 780	+ 985
medium-term lending	1972	— 245	+ 1,349	+ 1,104
	1971	+ 362	+ 1,641	+ 2,003
long-term lending	1972	+ 5,524	+ 5,923	+11,447
	1971	+ 2,628	+ 4,036	+ 6,664
to public authorities	1972	+ 1,773	+ 1,363	+ 3,136
	1971	+ 1,350	+ 1,071	+ 2,421
II. Net external claims of banks and Bundesbank	1972	+ 9,375	+ 315	+ 9,690
	1971	+ 8,488	+ 7,110	+15,598
III. Monetary capital formation with banks from domestic sources ¹	1972	+10,978	+10,839	+21,817
	1971	+ 6,646	+ 5,381	+12,027
of which:				
Savings deposits and bank savings bonds	1972	+ 5,849	+ 4,426	+10,275
	1971	+ 4,654	+ 2,884	+ 7,538
Bank bonds outstanding (excl. bank holdings)	1972	+ 3,464	+ 4,521	+ 7,985
	1971	+ 862	+ 861	+ 1,723
IV. Central bank deposits of domestic public authorities	1972	+ 2,293	+ 825	+ 3,118
	1971	+ 1,784	+ 2,180	+ 3,964
V. Other influences	1972	— 5,478	— 2,472	— 7,950
	1971	— 6,382	— 1,613	— 7,995
of which:				
Balances on cash deposit special accounts (increase: —)	1972	—	— 312	— 312
	1971	—	—	—
VI. Money and quasi-money stock (= M_2) (I plus II plus V less III less IV)	1972	— 5,286	+ 2,147	— 3,139
	1971	— 3,895	+ 5,419	+ 1,524
Currency and sight deposits (money stock = M_1)	1972	— 6,968	+ 5,256	— 1,712
	1971	— 6,450	+ 3,006	— 3,444
Currency 2	1972	— 1,605	+ 2,153	+ 548
	1971	— 1,182	+ 1,347	+ 165
Sight deposits	1972	— 5,363	+ 3,103	— 2,260
	1971	— 5,268	+ 1,659	— 3,609
Time deposits with maturities of less than 4 years (quasi-money)	1972	+ 1,682	— 3,109	— 1,427
	1971	+ 2,555	+ 2,413	+ 4,968

¹ Excluding time deposits with maturities of less than 4 years. — ² Excluding banks' cash balances, but including DM notes and coins held abroad.

and that, unless the present trend flattens out of its own accord, suitable measures will have to be taken to bring it into better harmony with real growth prospects. The picture is only a little brightened by the fact that the second indicator of monetary developments besides the money stock — namely the money and quasi-money stock (M_2), which apart from currency and sight deposits also includes time deposits with maturities of less than four years — has not been rising quite as fast in recent months, seasonally adjusted, as it did a short while ago. Since the beginning of the year M_2 has expanded at an annual rate of "only" 12%, and between February and April at one of 10%; the underlying reason was that time deposits with maturities of less than four years ("quasi-money") have not increased any further

since the end of February (neither in seasonally adjusted terms nor in terms of absolute amount). This is probably due to the repayment of foreign loans since the introduction of the cash deposit requirement; on earlier occasions, too, outflows of money abroad were often accompanied by a decline in time deposits. Even if the total liquid resources of the non-bank sector are measured by the expansion in money supply in the broader sense (M_2) (rather than by the much steeper rise in M_1), the impression remains that as far as the supply of liquid funds is concerned neither the economic upswing nor, unfortunately, the continuation of inflationary tendencies is being seriously impeded.

Bank interest rates

After the latest lowering of the Bundesbank's discount rate (from 4% to 3% at the end of February 1972) lending and deposit rates in the banks' new business continued to go down to varying degrees. This was revealed by the most recent interest rate statistics, collected by the Deutsche Bundesbank from 464 banks between May 8 and 19, 1972. As interest rate statistics are compiled at quarterly intervals, they can only show that interest rates were lower in the middle of May than in the middle of February. This would not rule out the possibility that interest rates reached their lowest point in between these two dates and that in the last few weeks the trend has not been downward, but, if anything, upward.

In May 1972 average interest rates³ in short-term lending business were again at the relatively low level of spring 1969. The average interest rate on *discount credits* (bills of DM 5,000 to under DM 20,000 eligible for rediscount at the Bundesbank), at 5.3%, ran 0.8 percentage points below the February figure, 90% of all rates reported falling within the range from 3¾% to 7%. In the case of *credits in current account* of under DM 1 million only about one fifth of the interest rates reported were in line with the old standard rule "Bundesbank discount rate plus 4½%"; in most cases the addition to the discount rate was slightly higher. At 8.4% the average interest rate was just on 0.7 percentage points below the February rate. As before, rates for current account credit thus reacted less to the Bundesbank's discount rate policy than rates for discount credits. In long-term lending the decline in interest rates was even less pronounced. For first mortgage loans secured by residential real estate an effective interest rate of 8.13% was charged in May, which was little less than the 8.25% in February. The continued brisk demand for long-term funds, in particular, will have contributed to the inflexibility of interest rates on mortgage loans, although this inflexibility was also apparent at the time interest rates were climbing.

Banks' deposit rates likewise declined less than the discount rate. Three-month time deposits, for instance, on average yielded 0.6% less interest in May than in Feb-

ruary. Interest rates on savings deposits were reduced by a slightly smaller amount (by 0.4 to 0.5%); the range of interest rates for all maturity categories combined extended from 4% (savings deposits at statutory notice) to 7%. Bank savings bonds with current interest payments yielded between 6½% and 7¼%, thus earning slightly more than savings deposits with identical maturities.

Security markets

On the German bond market the period of extreme receptivity and declining bond yields observed in January and February was followed by a phase during which sales, though still large in quantity, took place sluggishly and at rising interest rates. It was partly due to greater restraint on the part of borrowers that the increase in the interest rate on capital came to a halt in early May and that some prices again rose slightly.

In January and February 1972 alone, sales of bonds on the German market amounted to DM 10.2 billion net; as much as about DM 11 billion of domestic paper was placed, while German investors stepped up their sales of foreign securities. Thus, the amount of fixed interest securities sold in these two months was more than twice as large as in any previous two-month period. This was because the seasonal bunching of demand for securities at the beginning of the year (caused by the abundance of funds seeking investment) coincided with general speculation on a reduction of the interest rate on capital and thus with expectations of price gains. For some time these two factors together made the volume of capital on offer look very substantial, so that all the issues floated could be placed easily and, moreover, the expected fall in the interest rate came about quickly. The highly sensitive yield on public authority bonds (which account for only one fifth of the entire volume of domestic bonds outstanding, but usually 60 to 70% of the turnover in domestic fixed interest securities on the Frankfurt stock exchange) dropped from 7.8% at the beginning of the year to little more than 7% at the end of February. The nominal interest rate on new flotations was also reduced to 7%.

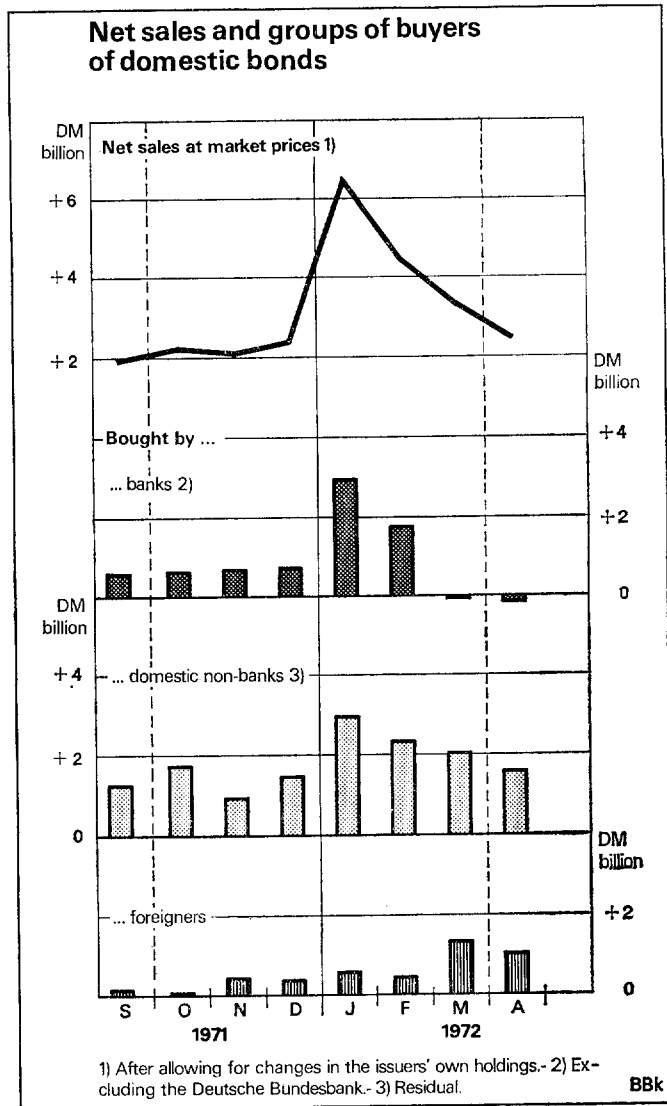
Then, however, the flow of investment capital returned to normal and the price speculation petered out. In view of the more favourable economic outlook and the persistent price rises a further interest rate reduction seemed rather unlikely. So the demand for bonds dropped sharply, whereas the volume of new issues remained geared to the receptivity of the market in the previous months. The interest rate on capital rose again and the yield on public authority bonds climbed once more to 7.8% by the end of May, so that it was only 0.2 percentage points below the figure of mid-December 1971 when the fall in interest rates began. Yields on bank bonds were even higher at the end of May than in the middle

³ The average rates are unweighted arithmetical means; minimum and maximum rates (5% of the reported rates on either side of the spread) are disregarded.

of December 1971, which can be regarded as a clear indication of the fact that issuers of bank bonds made particularly heavy demands on their market. The nominal interest rate on new issues went up again to 7 3/4 %. The fact that the rise in interest rates has been checked of late is mostly attributable to the restraint displayed by occasional issuers since early April. At the end of March the Central Capital Market Committee recommended that no more issues should be floated in the weeks ahead, and that the next loan (of the Federal Railways) should not be issued before the middle of May. But even in April overall sales of domestic bonds (May figures are not yet available) were still substantial, at DM 2.5 billion net, though considerably lower than in March (DM 3.3 billion). The combined sales figure for March and April shrank to little over half of that for January and February.

If the receptivity of the bond market, which was so unusually large at the beginning of the year before its subsequent decline, is analysed by groups of buyers, very different types of behaviour can be observed. The most sensitive group of buyers, i.e. banks, at first bought very heavily but then actually sold bonds from their holdings. Purchases by domestic non-banks, on the other hand, were fairly constant during the entire period under review apart from seasonal fluctuations. Foreigners, finally, played a larger role as buyers of German bonds than ever before; their purchases increased greatly from January to March, and in April too they were only slightly lower than in March. However, as already mentioned, the trend was determined by the banks. In January and February, for the first time since 1969, banks bought a considerable amount of bonds (together DM 4.8 billion), but in March and April they sold fixed interest securities worth DM 600 million (including DM 410 million of foreign paper). This change of attitude can hardly be explained by the banks' liquidity situation. True, the banks were not quite as liquid in March and April as they had been in January and February, but they were far from being so short of funds that a change from record purchases to net sales — a relatively rare occurrence — was inevitable. It appears, rather, that the banks were probably less optimistic about the further development of market prices after the rapid fall in interest rates — and such an opinion, held by so important a market participant, may very well, through its effects, trigger off a movement of prices which bears it out.

The interest of domestic non-banks in fixed interest securities hardly diminished in March and April; during the first four months of the current year this group took up bonds worth DM 7.6 billion, which is distinctly above the figure for all comparable periods. As already pointed out in the section "Monetary analysis", this reflects not only the continued great propensity to save but also the fact that monetary expansion was very strong and thus provided an inducement for enterprises and households to invest their abundant liquid funds at long term. Fur-



thermore, in view of the price rises, the yields on the security market offered savers the best possibility of maintaining the real value of their savings and of obtaining a "real" interest income, however modest.

Since the beginning of the year foreigners on balance have purchased no less than DM 3.5 billion of German bonds — a figure equal to almost one quarter of total security sales during the first four months of 1972 and to the net amount of domestic bonds sold to foreigners between 1961 and 1971. As will be set out in more detail in the article on the balance of payments, this does not cover the full extent of capital imports through the security markets, as another DM 1.8 billion of German-held foreign bonds, above all Deutsche Mark bonds, were sold to foreigners. Certainly a great part of these transactions were brought about by the desire of foreigners to acquire assets that yield good interest and are denominated in Deutsche Mark. In many cases, however, sales of German bonds or German-held foreign bonds to foreigners were probably attributable to the initiative of German banks, for whom such sales opened up the possibility of

16 obtaining cheap liquidity from abroad — cheap, as no financial burden in the form of minimum reserve or cash deposit requirements is involved. It is due to these international security transactions that in March and April there were again no net foreign exchange outflows from the Federal Republic of Germany.

Apart from such undesirable effects on the balance of payments, these capital imports make the supply of capital on Germany's capital market appear larger than it really is, and they render it more difficult for issuers to assess the long-term productiveness of the market, irrespective of the fact that each individual group has to reckon with the demands made on the market by the other groups. The fact that mortgage banks promised 50% more mortgage loans for housing purposes in the first quarter of 1972 than in 1971 (when they had already doubled their promises by comparison with 1970) shows a degree of confidence in the productiveness of the capital market whose justification may at least be open to doubt. On the other hand, mortgage banks in their capacity as "regular issuers" can quickly adjust their conditions to changing market situations, so that they are less affected (or "disconcerted") by changes in the demand for bonds than other borrowers. In April 1972, therefore, the share of bank bonds, the bulk of which are issued by mortgage banks, in total net sales of domestic bonds was noticeably larger, at 84%, than in the previous months (62% in January and about 69% in both February and March). The Federal Government, too, is a "regular issuer", viz. of Federal savings bonds, but for technical reasons the terms can only be adjusted to market conditions at fairly long intervals, so that sales of such paper, though relatively large, are subject to considerable fluctuations. Especially large amounts of Federal savings bonds were sold in February, for instance, whereas sales in April were much smaller.

Sales of short-term bonds, with agreed maturities of up to four years, were again considerable, at DM 2.4 billion (this amount is included in the above sales figures); they had already been unusually large in the last four months of last year (DM 2.0 billion). In the first four months of 1972 over half the total was made up of "Other bank bonds", which are almost entirely issued by central giro institutions and which, especially in March, were in large part acquired by foreigners, thus facilitating the procurement of liquidity from abroad, as pointed out before.

It was of lesser importance to the German bond market that foreign borrowers offered considerable amounts of foreign Deutsche Mark bonds for sale in the first four months of 1972. During this period they issued Deutsche Mark bonds worth almost DM 1.9 billion, as against DM 1.4 billion in the last four months of 1971, and DM 1.2 billion a year ago. As has been the case since the beginning of 1971, purchases were on balance made exclusively by non-residents, whereas, during the four

Net sales of domestic bonds*				
Millions of Deutsche Mark				
Item		Jan./Feb.	March/ April	January to April
Bank bonds	1972	7,124	4,417	11,541
	1971	1,758	2,819	4,577
Mortgage bonds	1972	2,445	1,234	3,680
	1971	456	636	1,092
Communal bonds	1972	4,287	2,153	6,440
	1971	1,365	1,382	2,747
Other bank bonds	1972	391	1,030	1,422
	1971	— 64	800	737
Industrial bonds	1972	— 117	844	727
	1971	86	192	278
Public authority bonds 1	1972	3,999	585	4,584
	1971	624	1,210	1,834
of which Federal savings bonds	1972	1,439	538	1,977
	1971	208	295	503
Total	1972	11,005	5,847	16,851
	1971	2,468	4,220	6,688

* At market prices plus/minus changes in issuers' own holdings; discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding. — 1 Including Federal Railways and Federal Post Office, but excluding bonds issued by the Equalisation of Burdens Bank on behalf of the Equalisation of Burdens Fund.

months from January to April alone, German investors, as already mentioned, sold about DM 1.8 billion net of foreign bonds (almost entirely foreign Deutsche Mark bonds) back to other countries. As non-residents' demand for foreign Deutsche Mark bonds was far in excess of the bonds on offer, the yield on such paper, i. e. the daily average yield ascertained by us for a range of ten foreign Deutsche Mark bonds dealt in on the stock exchange, dropped by 1¼ percentage points from 7.6% to 6.4% between the end of last year and the end of May. During the same period the effective rate of interest on domestic public authority bonds, at 7.8%, remained practically unchanged. It was therefore worth German investors' while to realise the considerable price gains in foreign Deutsche Mark issues and switch to German fixed interest securities.

Share market

With short interruptions the rise in share prices that began in early November of last year has continued. The index of share prices as calculated by the Federal Statistical Office (December 31, 1965 = 100) rose by about 38 points, or 32%, from its last year's low of 118 on November 8 to 157 on June 7. Thus it is only 4% below the peak level of the last business cycle (163), which was reached in the middle of November 1969. However, the various branches of the economy benefited in varying degrees from the boom in shares. While the average price increase, as mentioned, was 32%, the shares of the construction industry, at 61%, scored the highest price gains. Shares of department stores also improved

greatly (54%), as did those of the electrical engineering industry (48%) and the I.G. Farben successors (42%). Gains were above average for the mechanical engineering industry (37%) and the road vehicle building industry (34%). Shares of electricity and gas undertakings and hard coal mining enterprises had relatively small price rises (11% and 15% respectively).

The improvement in share prices, which has continued for more than six months, is probably mainly due to an increasingly optimistic assessment of economic trends. The volume of orders reaching industry is growing again, entailing — in the long run — a better utilisation of capacities and, therefore, decreasing unit costs and rising profits. Above all, it is the reversal in the trend of entrepreneurs' profits (which for a long time had been on the decline) that is stimulating the stock exchange. The positive factors that initially triggered off the price rises on the share market — above all the settlement of the monetary crisis and the expectations of interest rate reductions — have presumably not given any additional impetus of late.

So far borrowers have not exploited the favourable trend on the share market by issuing new shares. In fact, only DM 1.9 billion of domestic and foreign shares were placed on the German market in the first four months of 1972, compared with DM 2.5 billion in the previous four months and DM 2.7 billion a year ago. In relative terms, indeed, the first four months of this year saw an even larger reduction in issues of domestic shares; at DM 1.0 billion, little more than half as many shares were sold as in the four months from September to December of last year (DM 1.9 billion). During the same period residents increased their purchases of foreign equities, which amounted to almost DM 0.9 billion, as against DM 0.5 billion in the previous four months and a remarkable DM 1.25 billion in the first four months of 1971. The predominant role was played by portfolio purchases, at DM 640 million (DM 170 million in the previous four months), while the acquisition of trade investments, at DM 440 million, almost equalled the figure for the previous period; foreign investment fund units, however, were again resold (DM 190 million, as against DM 100 million). During the period under review considerable amounts were raised by German investment funds open to the general public through sales of units; at nearly DM 1.5 billion such sales were over twice as large as in the first and last thirds of 1971. It was above all sales of the units of bond-based funds that improved (DM 510 million, compared with DM 190 and 130 million). Share-based funds accounted for sales of DM 550 million and (open-end) real estate funds for DM 400 million.

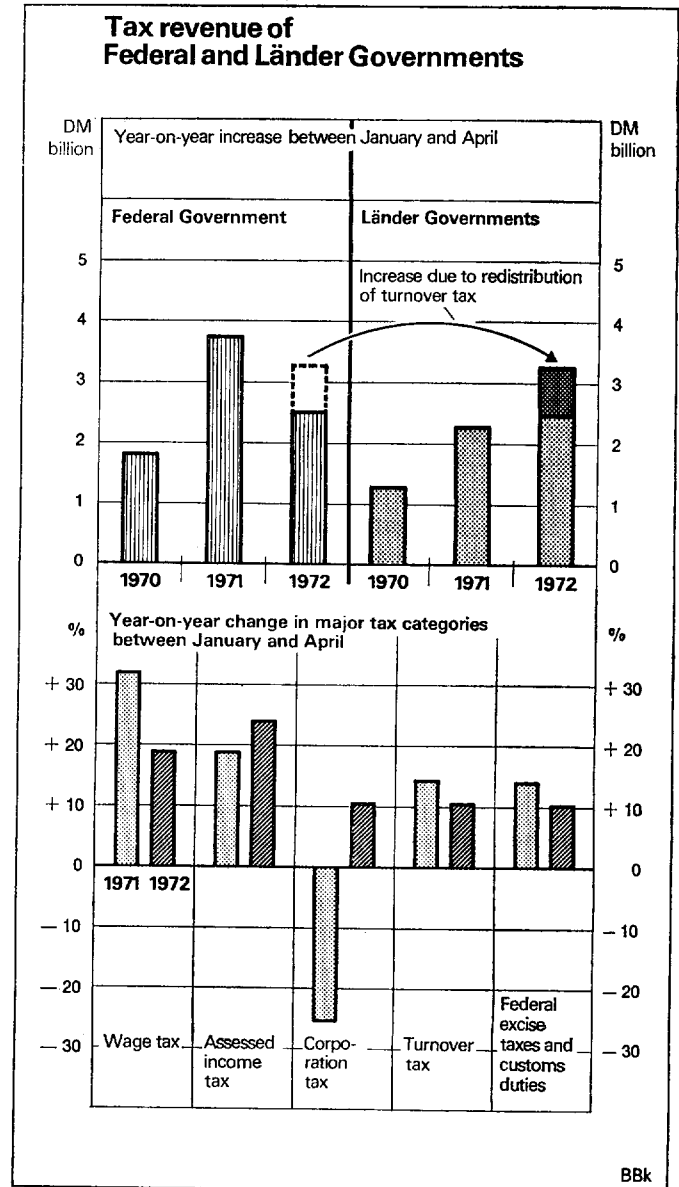
In the first four months of 1972 non-banks and non-residents each purchased half of all the German and foreign equities sold (DM 1.9 billion), although non-banks' purchases, at just on DM 1 billion, amounted to

less than half the amounts of the first and last thirds of 1971. Non-residents, on the other hand, have stepped up their purchases since the end of last year. They bought DM 960 million of German equities, mainly shares and investment fund units, whereas they acquired only a limited amount of trade investments in German enterprises (DM 40 million). Banks, on balance, were not active on the share market during the first four months of the year. In January and February they sold domestic and foreign equities from their holdings; in March and April, however, they once again purchased shares.

18 Central, regional and local authorities' finance since the beginning of the year

The central, regional and local authorities continued to have a perceptible expansionary influence on the overall economic trend in the first quarter of 1972; altogether, the cash position deteriorated as against the same period of 1971. In the case of the central and regional authorities (Federal Government, including Equalisation of Burdens Fund, ERP Special Fund and German Public Works Corporation, and Länder Governments) the seasonal cash surplus in the first quarter of the year, at DM 3.4 billion, was DM 0.6 billion smaller than a year previously. In addition, when making comparisons with the preceding year it should be borne in mind that the anticyclical surcharge which withdrew over DM 1.5 billion from the income stream in the first quarter of 1971 is no longer being levied. The fact that, according to the data at present available, the local authorities' deficit was probably not quite as large as a year previously scarcely affects the overall picture.

The central, regional and local authorities' cash position deteriorated because the percentage increase in expenditure was steeper than that in receipts, although revenue went up much more sharply than expected (in the case of the central and regional authorities, by about 14%). However, expenditure by the central and regional authorities exceeded the figure for the corresponding period of the preceding year by about 15% (in comparison with some 13% for the whole of 1971), a special part being played by the increase in grants to the social security funds and the steep rise in expenditure on military purchases. Expenditure on personnel rose by about 12% over the preceding year, about half of this amount being due to collectively agreed or statutory pay increases in the public service at the beginning of 1972; the other contributory factors were structural improvements in established employees' pay, such as were embodied in the First Law concerning the Standardisation and Reorganisation of Public Service Pay, and increases in the number of posts available. In terms of the absolute amount, expenditure on building probably went down by comparison with the previous year, though such spending is of no great significance in relation to the central and regional authorities' overall expenditure. This does not mean, however, that there was a decline in the investment activity of the central and regional authorities, because the size of the basis of comparison in the first quarter of 1971 was greatly inflated by back payments for work performed in 1970 (this had led to an increase of about 50% in expenditure a year ago). Furthermore, the decrease in the central and regional authorities' spending on building work was much more than offset by the fact that the local authorities heavily increased their expenditure on building in the first quarter of 1972. As the seasonally adjusted figures on orders placed by public authorities for civil



engineering and permits given for public authorities' building in the first quarter show (see page 29), the construction demand of all public authorities has increased distinctly in the last few months.

Partly because of the recovery in economic activity since the beginning of the year and partly because of special factors, tax revenue in the first few months of this year was higher than expected in the budget. More than 13% more taxes flowed to the central, regional and local authorities in the first quarter than a year earlier. The tax revenue of the Federal and Länder Governments went up by 12%. If the figures for April, which are now available, are included, tax revenue increased in the first four months of the year by 13%, which was rather more than in the whole of 1971 (about 12%). There was large extra revenue from all the main taxes. The most important factor was the almost uninterrupted growth of the yield of wage tax; at 19% revenue in the first four

months of 1972 was almost as much above the level of the comparable period of the preceding year as in the last third of 1971 (+ 20%). This was of course not only a result of the trend in wages, but was partly due to the fact that the annual adjustment of wage tax was made much more slowly in the first four months of 1972 than in 1971. The growth in revenue from assessed income tax was even steeper than that from wage tax. The increase of 24% was due both to large final payments for 1970, which were made in the "intermediate" months, and to large receipts on the major tax date in March (the latter resulting principally from the fact that, as the assessment for 1970 proceeded, current advance payments were markedly increased). Another factor favourably influencing tax revenue was that the assessments made on employees required to file tax returns, which on balance lead to refunds, have apparently been made more slowly than a year before. Revenue from corporation tax in the first four months of 1972 was almost 11% above the corresponding figure of the previous year — a surprisingly large increase — but this good result is principally due to heavy final payments in January; in March, when payments are made in advance, revenue was only just on 5% greater than a year earlier, and in April refunds of excess tax payments outstripped final payments received, as in several months last year. In the case of turnover tax the expansion in revenue continued unchanged, in keeping with the real and nominal increase in turnovers liable to tax. In the first four months of 1972 such revenue exceeded that of the same period of 1971 by almost 11%, which was about as much as in the last four months of 1971 (over 10%). Finally, revenue from customs duties and excise taxes from January to April was 10% above the figure for the same period of 1971. This outcome was of course also influenced by the increases in excise taxes, although the raising of petroleum tax at the beginning of March (it had originally been planned for the beginning of the year, together with the increase in spirits tax) did not have a tangible effect on revenue until April. The revenue from trade tax, too, went up very steeply (+ 16%) in the first quarter (the only data available), a major part having been played by increases in the collection multiplier.

In view of the very large borrowing requirement in prospect for the whole of 1972, the central, regional and local authorities have in some cases taken up considerable amounts of credit as a "precautionary measure". Their overall debt went up by DM 2.8 billion in the first quarter, according to provisional figures. At the same time over DM 2.3 billion of book credit taken at the Bundesbank at the end of 1971 was repaid in full. Central, regional and local authorities accordingly raised DM 5.2 billion (net) on the credit market, which was about twice as much as in the corresponding period of the preceding year. Thus more than a quarter of their probable credit requirements as shown by the current

Indebtedness of central, regional and local authorities *

Billions of Deutsche Mark (Increase: +, decrease: —)

Type of debt	1st quarter		
	1970	1971	1972
Book credits of Bundesbank	— 1.85	— 2.30	— 2.35
Money market paper 1	— 0.53	—	— 0.20
Medium-term notes	— 0.20	— 0.47	+ 0.26
Bonds 2	— 0.16	+ 0.76	+ 2.77
Bank advances	+ 1.79	+ 2.27	+ 2.34
Other debt 1	+ 0.03	+ 0.09	+ 0.01
Total	— 0.91	+ 0.36	+ 2.82

* Including Equalisation of Burdens Fund, ERP Special Fund and order financing for German Public Works Corporation. — 1 For further analysis see Table VII, 6 in the statistical section of this Report. — 2 Including Federal savings bonds. — Discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

budget estimates for the whole of 1972 has already been met. An important contributory factor was the sharp rise in sales of Federal savings bonds. After deducting premature returns the Federal Government raised DM 1.75 billion in the first quarter by selling such bonds (compared with DM 1.0 billion in the *whole* of 1971). Furthermore, the central, regional and local authorities floated about DM 1.4 billion of loans (mostly issues by the Länder Governments); if repayments are taken into account, the total of bonds outstanding increased by DM 1.0 billion, and thus by over twice as much as in the first quarter of 1971. At the same time there was an increase of DM 0.25 billion in outstanding medium-term notes. Direct recourse to the bond market thus grew substantially, but the indirect burden resulting from the financing of bank loans probably did not increase over 1971. At DM 2.3 billion (net), the central, regional and local authorities raised only about the same amount in bank loans as in the same period of the preceding year. Borrowing from other lenders was relatively insignificant in the first quarter, at DM 0.2 billion.

The local authorities accounted for the bulk of public borrowing in the first quarter, at DM 1.7 billion net. They needed all these funds to finance deficits, and even had to draw on cash reserves in the form of deposits at banks, albeit to a lesser extent than in the same period of 1971. By contrast, the proceeds of the loans raised by the central and regional authorities (DM 1.1 billion on balance), together with the seasonal cash surpluses, were added to their balances at the Bundesbank. These deposits were increased by DM 4.4 billion in the first quarter, and at the end of May they were still DM 2.5 billion higher than at the end of 1971. Together with the repayment of book credits and discountable Treasury bonds (DM 0.3 billion), bank liquidity was thus reduced by DM 5 billion in the first five months of this year through the transactions of central and regional authorities; however, on the whole this must be regarded as a normal seasonal amount.

The tendency towards more unfavourable cash results will presumably increase considerably in the further course of the year. However, it has meanwhile become clear that because of the upswing public authorities' revenue will go up more steeply in the current year than was estimated at the beginning of 1972; the deficits will therefore probably not be as large as expected only a short time ago.¹ If, for example, the nominal gross national product goes up one percentage point more than hitherto anticipated (in the last official tax estimate of February 1972 a growth rate of 7½% had been assumed), about DM 1.5 billion of extra tax revenue will probably accrue. Tax revenue for the whole of 1972 would then not grow by 9% for the central, regional and local authorities and 8% for the Federal and Länder Governments, as originally expected, but by about one percentage point more for each. An even greater growth in the national product would result in correspondingly larger increases. Of course, the rise in revenue in the first four months of the year (+ 13% for Federal and Länder Governments), to which the special factors already mentioned contributed, cannot be expected to continue at the same rate throughout the rest of the year.

As far as can be seen at present, the cash deficits of the Federal and Länder Governments and local authorities for the whole of 1972 can be estimated at about DM 19 billion, and at about DM 25 billion if the anticyclical surcharge, which is due for repayment, is included (in comparison with over DM 11 billion in 1971, also inclusive of the anticyclical surcharge). The reduction, as compared with former estimates, in the deficits or the borrowing requirement on purely cyclical grounds does not of course mean that the budgets of the central, regional and local authorities can be regarded as more appropriate to the economic situation. The more economic growth accelerates — and this is the sole reason for the sharper rise in public authorities' receipts — the less room there is for non-inflationary expansion of cash deficits beyond the figure reached in 1971. If it is assumed, for example, that in view of the more favourable economic trend the nominal gross national product will go up by 8½% and not — as previously expected — by 7½%, the "cyclically neutral deficit" calculable for 1972 on the basis of the Council of Experts' model decreases by a significant amount, as compared with the figure calculated previously.¹ The closer the economy comes to full employment — not only of the labour force, but also of the means of production — the less acceptable will it be from the point of view of stability policy for the actual cash deficit to exceed the "cyclical neutral" deficit. To this extent, therefore, there is only relatively limited scope for the central, regional and local authorities to manage their expenditure expansively — i. e. in a manner leading to a greater deficit than in the

previous year. This scope will probably be largely used up by the forthcoming refund of the anticyclical surcharge, even if these payments are not all devoted to additional expenditure. Any increase in the deficits of the Federal and Länder Governments and local authorities beyond the level of the previous year, on top of the repayment of the anticyclical surcharge, increasingly conflicts with the desired policy of stabilisation. For this reason every financial policy measure which aims at reducing the anticipated deficits must be welcomed.

The Fiscal Planning Council and the Advisory Council on Anticyclical Policy found as early as March 9 this year that the prospective new debt of all public authorities for 1972 is not compatible with the currently recognisable requirements of economic policy, and that the plans for expenditure must be reduced to a macro-economically justifiable level, while taking account of further cyclical trends. On June 9 the Federal Cabinet resolved that the volume of expenditure provided for in the draft of the Federal budget should not be used in full. Furthermore, the Federal Government intends to negotiate with the Länder Governments and local authorities with a view to ensuring that they take action in a similar direction. From the point of view of stability policy, these initiatives deserve every support.

Federal finance

Developments so far this year

In the first few months of 1972 the Federal Government had a much smaller cash surplus than last year. In the first quarter the seasonal surplus, at DM 1.5 billion, was DM 1 billion smaller than between January and March 1971. Even if April is included, there is little change in the picture, because the April 1972 cash deficit of DM 0.2 billion was hardly any bigger than that of April 1971. The cash surplus of the first four months of the year would have been smaller still if tax revenue had not gone up more sharply than was to be expected on the basis of the version of the draft budget adopted by the budget committee of the Bundestag, in which it was estimated that the growth rate over the whole year would be 5%. Mainly because of the redistribution of turnover tax revenue the Federal Government's tax revenue in the first four months went up much less, at 9%, than the tax revenue of the Federal and Länder Governments together, while its other revenue was slightly lower than in the same period of 1971, so that its overall cash receipts increased by only 7%.

On the other hand, cash expenditure grew by 11½% between January and April, although the steep rise of the first three months gave way almost to stagnation in April (this admittedly owes something to the rather high comparative figure in 1971). Thus in the first four months of the year the rise remained just below the rate of about

¹ See the table on page 83 of the Report of the Deutsche Bundesbank for the Year 1971.

13% expected for the year as a whole. Details of the trend in expenditure are available only for the first quarter. They show that expenditure on military purchases, in particular, has gone up sharply (+ 24%). Grants to the social security funds have risen almost as steeply, partly because the cuts in grants to the statutory pension funds under the Fiscal Amendment Law of 1967 expired at the end of 1971. Expenditure by the Federal Government on personnel exceeded last year's figure by 12%. As expected, this increase is much greater than the pay rise which came into force at the beginning of the year, though this was partly due to the fact that the Federal Government did not pay until May 1971 certain allowances which the Länder Governments and local authorities had paid at an earlier date. Whereas current expenditure as a whole grew at an above-average rate, expenditure on "capital account" was lower in the first quarter of 1972 than in the same period of 1971. Subsidies and investment grants went up sharply, but expenditure on real assets, which a year ago was extremely large, declined by about a third. Considerably less was also spent on loans and on the acquisition of trade investments than a year before.

The Federal Government's cash reserves went up by DM 2 billion in the first four months, and thus by considerably more than consonant with the cash surplus of DM 1.3 billion, largely because over DM 0.1 billion was credited to the Government from the minting of coins and because debt went up by DM 0.5 billion. Whereas the DM 1.7 billion of book credit taken at the Bundesbank at the end of 1971 was completely repaid and the total of discountable Treasury bonds outstanding went down by DM 0.3 billion, the Federal Government's longer-term debt rose by DM 2.5 billion. The main reason was that sales of Federal savings bonds were at times extremely brisk. Thanks to this instrument the Federal Government has to some extent assumed the role of a regular issuer of securities: between January and April it received DM 2.0 billion from the sale of Federal savings bonds, although the demand slackened considerably in May. In the first four months of the year recourse to borrower's note loans was also of some significance, at DM 0.5 billion net. The changes in other kinds of debt, most of which were relatively small, more or less cancelled each other out.

Further outlook

The Federal Government's budget for 1972 has not yet been approved by the legislature. All that is available at the moment is the result of the Bundestag budget committee's deliberations, reached before the consultations in the full Bundestag began at the end of April. According to this, the budget volume is to amount to DM 109.3 billion (instead of DM 106.6 billion as provided for in the Government's draft), after making provision for the additional financial aid to local authorities financed

Federal finance on a cash basis*

Millions of Deutsche Mark				
Item	January/April		April	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
Cash transactions				
1. Receipts	30,071	32,131	7,375	7,399
2. Outgoings	27,651	30,829	7,454	7,576
3. Balance of receipts and outgoings	+ 2,420	+ 1,302	- 79	- 177
4. Special transactions 1	3	-	2	2
5. Cash surplus (+) or deficit (-)	+ 2,417	+ 1,302	- 80	- 178
Financing				
1. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in cash resources 2	+ 1,335	+ 2,003	+ 88	- 86
2. Increase (+) or decrease, (-) in indebtedness, total	- 1,212	+ 505	+ 140	+ 63
(a) Book credits of Bundesbank	- 1,915	- 1,717	-	-
(b) Special credits and claims of Bundesbank	-	-	-	-
(c) Treasury bills	-	-	-	-
(d) Discountable Treasury bonds	-	- 300	-	- 100
(e) Medium-term notes	- 466	+ 330	-	-
(f) Federal savings bonds	+ 503	+ 1,977	+ 189	+ 225
(g) Bonds	+ 234	- 107	+ 5	- 12
(h) Bank advances	+ 530	+ 431	- 1	- 15
(i) Government inscribed stock	- 124	- 131	- 14	- 15
(k) Loans of domestic non-banks	+ 121	+ 82	+ 20	+ 12
(l) Other debt	- 95	- 61	- 59	- 32
3. Amounts credited in respect of coinage	79	119	17	30
4. Balance of clearing transactions with Equalisation of Burdens Fund 3	- 52	- 77	- 12	+ 1
5. Total (1 less 2 less 3 plus 4)	+ 2,417	+ 1,302	- 80	- 178
Memorandum items:				
Percentage increase or decrease on previous year				
1. Receipts	+ 16.2	+ 6.8	+ 26.2	+ 0.3
2. Outgoings	+ 16.7	+ 11.5	+ 21.8	+ 1.6

* The cash transactions recorded in this table concern payments into and out of the accounts kept with the Deutsche Bundesbank by the Federal Government (excluding special funds). Cash receipts and outgoings deviate from the results of the Federal Government's financial statistics primarily because they are recorded not at the time they are entered in the budgetary accounts but at the time of the actual receipt or outpayment. - 1 See footnote 2 to Table VII, 8 in the statistical section. - 2 Deposits with Bundesbank, and other credit balances. - 3 Resulting from the transmission of Equalisation of Burdens levies received on the account of the Federal Chief Cash Office (Bundeshauptkasse). - Discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

by the increase in petroleum tax and taking account of the increased expenditure on personnel and the supplementary grants to the Länder Governments. The growth rate of expenditure over the actual expenditure of 1971 is to be approximately 11 1/2 %, whilst the cash deficit will go up to DM 7.7 billion. The cash account must, however, take into consideration, both in expenditure and in the deficit, the DM 1.0 billion of Federal grants to the statutory pension funds in the form of savings bonds, and the DM 0.5 billion of grants to the Olympic Games building company financed out of credits for Olympic Games commemorative coins, which are not included in the budget, so that the growth of overall expenditure will go up to about 13%. On the other hand,

the receipts figures are still based on the assumption of a rise of 7½% in the national product. On the basis of the 8 to 9% increase in the national product that is now in prospect, the Federal Government may expect receipts to rise by about DM 0.75 billion. All in all, the cash deficit to be expected in the current year can thus be put at about DM 8.5 billion, which, if credits due to the minting of coins are taken into account, would lead to a net borrowing requirement of DM 7.5 billion. Including the amounts needed to finance the repayments due in 1972 (DM 3.0 billion), DM 10.5 billion would have to be raised on the credit market. As the Federal Government has already raised just on DM 3.5 billion (gross) in the first four months, roughly DM 7 billion remain to be provided up to the end of the year. The figures on the cash deficit and borrowing apply, however, only on the assumption that the overall reduction in expenditure of DM 1.2 billion is in fact realised as planned.

The Bundestag returned the budget to the budget committee on June 7 for it to adjust the expenditure estimates to the changed economic conditions. On June 9 the Federal Government resolved to propose cuts to the budget committee in order to reduce its net borrowing requirement to DM 6.0 billion,² thereby at least limiting the expansionary effects of the Federal budget. The volume of expenditure in the budget as put forward by the budget committee in April is to be reduced by DM 1.3 billion for this purpose; individual appropriations are to be cut (DM 1.16 billion) and expenditure in the departmental budgets reduced (DM 140 million). At the same time the overall reduction in expenditure of DM 1.2 billion planned by the budget committee, which could not yet be apportioned and is to be achieved within the current management of resources, is to be retained. Any additional tax revenue is to remain in reserve to cushion considerable extra burdens which are now clearly discernible, but were not foreseen at the time of the committee's deliberations in April. These extra burdens seem, in fact, to be even greater than the expected additional tax revenue, so that further compensatory cuts might be necessary. Until the budget is passed by the legislature, Federal expenditure will remain subject to the restrictive rules of provisional budget management.

Länder Governments

In contrast to the Federal Government, the Länder Governments had more favourable results at the end of the first quarter of the current year than a year earlier; this was the first improvement in their financial position since the beginning of 1970. At not quite DM 2 billion, the seasonal cash surplus in the first quarter of the year was larger than in the same period of 1971 (DM 1.4 billion), mainly because of the unusually steep rise in revenue. The Länder Governments received over 18% more in taxes than a year earlier, a quarter of the rise being due

to the increase in their share of turnover tax and the rest to the general rise in tax revenue. The budgets for the whole year, however, provide for an increase of only 12½% in tax revenue. As grants by the Federal Government — the Länder Governments' second largest source of income — went up even more steeply than tax revenue, the growth in overall income will scarcely have been less than that in tax revenue, even taking into account the fact that the "other receipts" probably showed only a moderate rise.

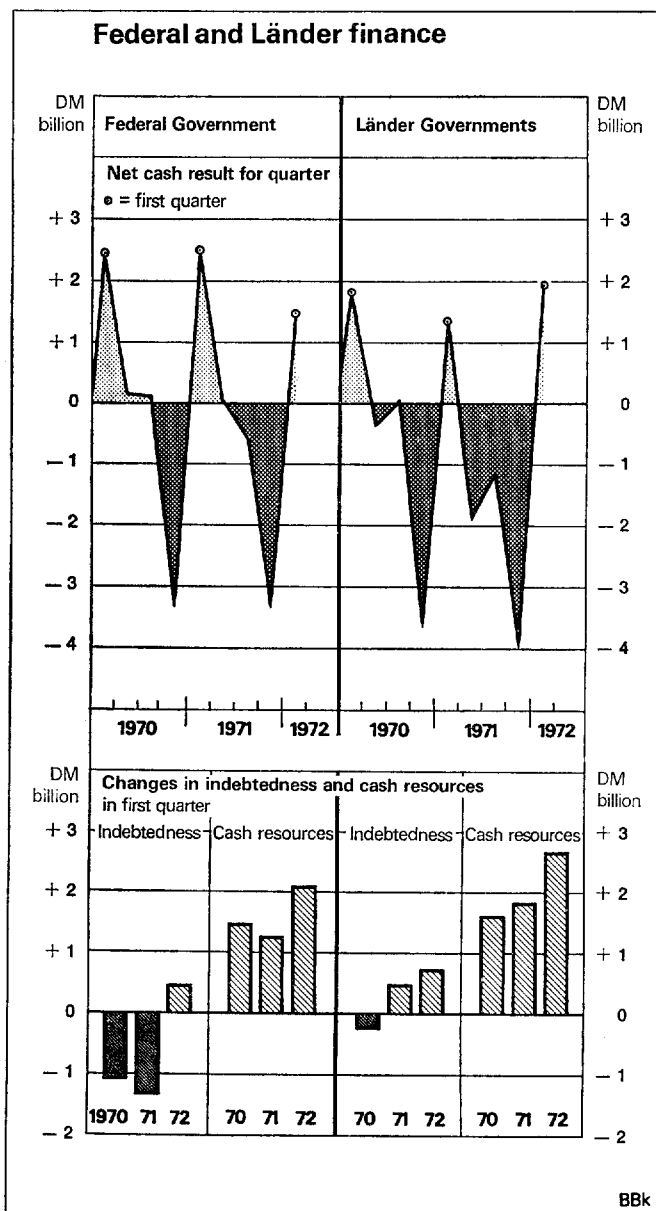
The increase in the cash surplus remained within limits, however, in spite of the "flood" of revenue, because the Länder Governments seem to have increased their spending very substantially — by an estimated 15%. It appears that to a certain extent the Länder Governments held over into the new year payments which were due at the end of 1971, partly perhaps because the financing possibilities, which were restricted by last year's order concerning the limitation of borrowing, were in many instances exhausted. But even if possible payments in arrears are taken into consideration, spending seems to have gone up much more sharply than the 11% estimated in the budgets for the year as a whole. Of course, it is not possible to tell at the moment whether the unexpectedly strong growth in tax revenue will lead the Länder Governments to spend more lavishly than is warranted from the standpoint of stability policy in view of the upturn in economic activity.

Since, in spite of their cash surplus of just under DM 2 billion, the Länder Governments borrowed DM 0.7 billion net, their deposits with the central banking system alone went up by DM 2.5 billion; DM 1.8 billion of this amount consisted of the local authorities' share in the income tax revenue of the first quarter, which the Länder Governments paid over to the local authorities in April/May. The Länder Governments' "own" cash balances with the Bundesbank therefore went up by DM 0.7 billion. Their freely disposable deposits rose by as much as DM 1.0 billion; on the other hand, the Länder of North Rhine-Westphalia, Bavaria and Hamburg liquidated their voluntary anticyclical reserves totalling almost DM 0.3 billion, which in fact would only have been appropriate in the event of a slackening in economic activity liable to endanger the aims of Article I of the Law to Promote Economic Stability and Growth. In acquiring funds from outside sources the Länder Governments exploited the favourable conditions for new issues on the bond market at the beginning of the year by floating six loans totalling some DM 1.2 billion, partly as a "precautionary" measure; borrowing from banks, on the other hand, which normally predominates, receded into the background at DM 0.2 billion net. The DM 0.6 billion of book credit taken at the Bundesbank at the end of 1971 had been repaid in full by the end of March.

² Taking the savings bonds assigned to the statutory pension funds into account, this would be DM 7.0 billion in the cash account.

According to the Länder Governments' budgets to date there will be a cash deficit of just on DM 6 billion in 1972 (DM 5.7 billion in 1971), resulting from an increase of not quite 11% in spending (to nearly DM 99 billion) and an almost equally sharp rise in revenue (to DM 93 billion). From the present perspective, and provided expenditure and receipts were managed as restrictively as possible to suit the economic situation, this deficit might be somewhat reduced since, although extra expenditure is likely to arise, as indicated in the first quarter, receipts have probably been underestimated even more. In their budgets and drafts the Länder Governments are counting on taxes bringing in DM 66 billion (+ 12½% compared with the actual figure for 1971), which roughly corresponds to the result of the last official tax estimate. If, however, it is taken into account that the gross national product will probably go up more steeply than assumed in that estimate, additional tax revenue of the order of some DM 0.5 billion appears likely. It also seems possible that quite considerable extra receipts will come in from Federal grants, as the Länder Governments have set at too low a figure their estimates both of the general financing grants not tied to specific projects and of the grants for joint financing of capital expenditure and investment promotion measures, though the latter generally involve the Länder Governments in greater expense at a later date. Even after allowing for the possibility of the Länder Governments not availing themselves fully of the joint financing facilities offered by the Federal Government, because of their inability to provide their own share of the required funds in some cases, the growth in fixed investment as estimated in the Länder budgets has probably been put too low. According to the trend now becoming discernible, the estimates for expenditure on personnel also appear too low, and, finally, under the arrangements for sharing tax revenue the Länder Governments have to pass on to the local authorities about a quarter of their extra revenue from the joint taxes (even though for the most part not until next year). On balance, however, extra receipts will probably outweigh the additional expenditure to be expected over and above the budget figures.

Even if the Länder Governments' cash deficit were to be rather smaller than in the previous year (DM 5.7 billion), the net borrowing requirement would be of the same order as in 1971 (DM 5.25 billion); unlike last year, the Länder Governments now have practically no free cash resources for financing deficits. When drawing comparisons with the Federal Government, whose borrowing requirement will rise very steeply in 1972, it must be remembered that the Länder Governments' net borrowing was already extremely heavy in 1971, whereas the Federal Government borrowed comparatively little in that year.



Social security funds

Statutory pension funds

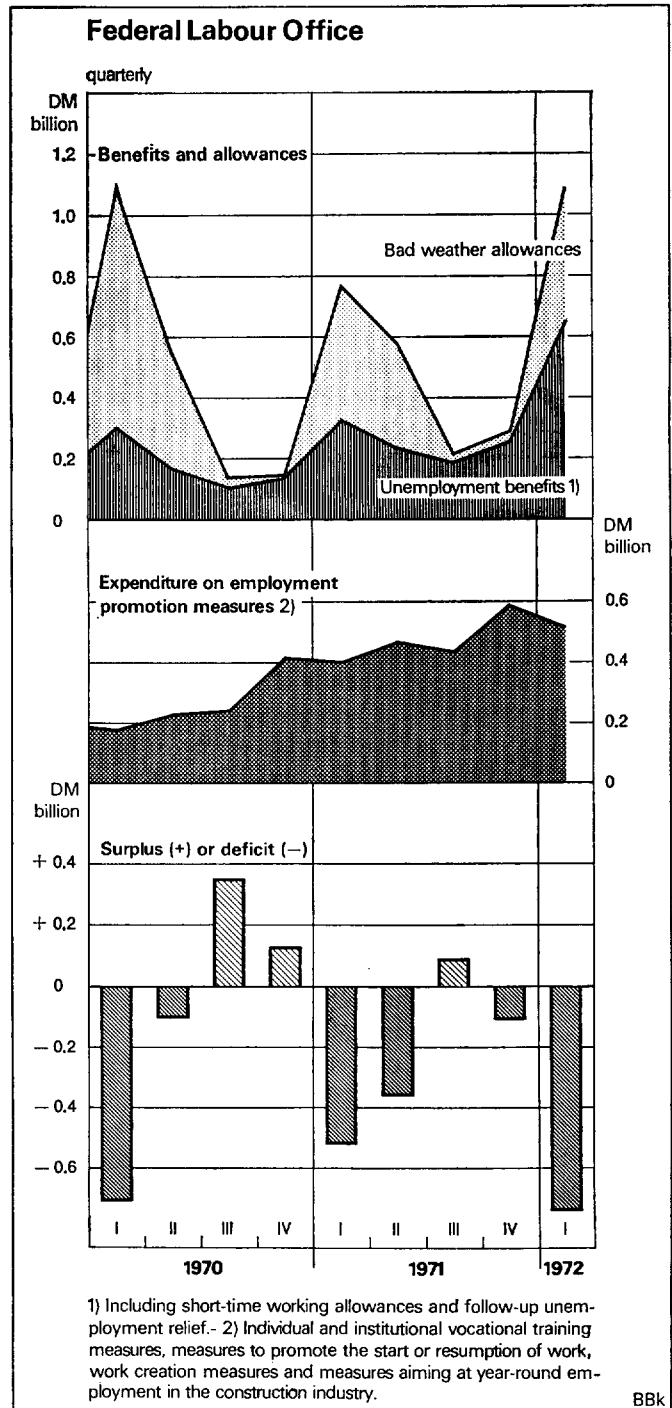
The favourable trend in the cash position of the wage and salary earners' pension funds from January to April has been temporarily interrupted by non-recurring influences. The cash surpluses of both insurance funds together, at an estimated DM 0.8 billion, were about DM 0.5 billion smaller than the figure for the corresponding period of the previous year. In the case of the wage earners' pension fund, which was in balance a year previously, there was even a deficit of about DM 0.7 billion. The salary earners' pension fund, on the other hand, again showed heavy surpluses (DM 1.5 billion) – somewhat larger, indeed, than a year before.

The decrease in the surpluses of the statutory pension funds is solely due to the fact that in April the insurance

24 institutions refunded to pensioners the health insurance contributions deducted in 1968 and 1969. If these special payments, totalling more than DM 1.1 billion, are added to expenditure on pensions, a rise in cash payments of over 17% results for the four-month period. Expenditure on pensions themselves went up by 9%, and thus rather more steeply than a year earlier, because current pensions were raised by 6.3% at the beginning of 1972 as against only 5.5% at the beginning of 1971.

The growth in income from contributions eased still further. Overall contribution income went up by just on 11% in the first four months of this year, compared with 14% in the last four and over 18% in the first four months of 1971. The reason was the slackening of the wage expansion. It was again evident that cyclical fluctuations in contribution income are far more pronounced with the wage earners' pension fund than with the salary earners' fund. Thus the increase in the contribution income of the wage earners' pension fund between January and April 1972, at 8½%, was 5 percentage points lower than that of the salary earners' fund, mainly because the reduction in overtime and the slight increase in unemployment and short-time working had a much greater influence on wages than on salaries; at the same time the number of wage earners in the total dependent labour force also probably continued to go down. The slowing of the rise in income from contributions was to some extent offset by the fact that the Federal grants were about 30% higher than a year earlier, as the regulations reducing them under the 1967 Fiscal Amendment Law have ceased to be operative from 1972 onwards. In the first few months of the year the grants were paid entirely in cash; between June and December, however, DM 1 billion is to be paid in savings bonds.

As the year goes on, the statutory pension funds will probably again have larger surpluses than in the last eight months of 1971 (over DM 4 billion). Although according to the prospective wage trend the year-on-year growth rate of contribution income will probably not be as large as in the first four months, contribution income and Federal grants together are in fact likely to go up rather more steeply than expenditure on pensions, which will probably remain about as far above last year's figure as it was in the first four months of this year. The surpluses for the whole of 1972 can therefore be expected to be somewhat in excess of the high 1971 level (nearly DM 5.4 billion). This favourable financial trend is in part due to the Federal grants again being paid in full, and in part to the fact that current pensions have not yet followed the excessive pay increases of 1970/71 while wages – and consequently the contribution income directly arising from them – have gone up more steeply than consonant with the requirements of longer-term stability policy, even though they have risen less than they did before.



Federal Labour Office

In spite of the increase in the contribution rate, as from the beginning of this year, from 1.3% to 1.8% of earnings subject to insurance contributions, the seasonal deficit of the Federal Labour Office in the period from January to April, at DM 0.8 billion, turned out to be over DM 0.1 billion greater than a year earlier. Contribution income increased by nearly two thirds, which led to a rise of 34% in total receipts, but at the same time expenditure went up by 28%. In absolute terms expenditure – starting from a higher level – expanded even

more than receipts, reaching about DM 2.5 billion in the first four months of the year. The heavier expenditure was predominantly due to the cooling of the economic climate and the consequent easing of tensions on the labour market. Thus at some DM 0.8 billion the Federal Labour Office spent nearly twice as much as in the same period of 1971 on follow-up unemployment benefits, short-time working allowances and unemployment relief. Not only did the number of persons receiving such payments increase, but the earnings forming the basis of calculation were distinctly higher than in the preceding year; especially in the case of short-time working allowances, it was of importance that, for the most part, the costs consequent on the metal workers' strike in Baden-Württemberg at the end of November and beginning of December (i. e. the short-time working at component suppliers) did not make themselves felt in the cash position of the Federal Labour Office until the beginning of 1972. The additional spending on these payments was partly made up for by expenditure on bad weather allowances being lower than in the previous winter, thanks to the mild weather. The second reason for the very steep increase in expenditure was the promotional measures of all kinds, on which over DM 0.7 billion, or 28% more than in the same period of 1971, was spent; there was an especially steep rise — of 75%, to DM 340 million — in subsistence allowances to those undergoing retraining and advanced training.

As the easing of the labour market is unlikely to continue in the second half of the year, the burden — especially that due to the payment of unemployment benefits — is likely to remain within relatively narrow limits, although in all probability vocational promotion measures will become an increasing drain on resources. Thus, in spite of substantial additional receipts, principally from the increase in contribution rates, the Federal Labour Office will again have to expect a relatively large deficit over 1972 as a whole, possibly even in excess of last year's figure of DM 0.9 billion.

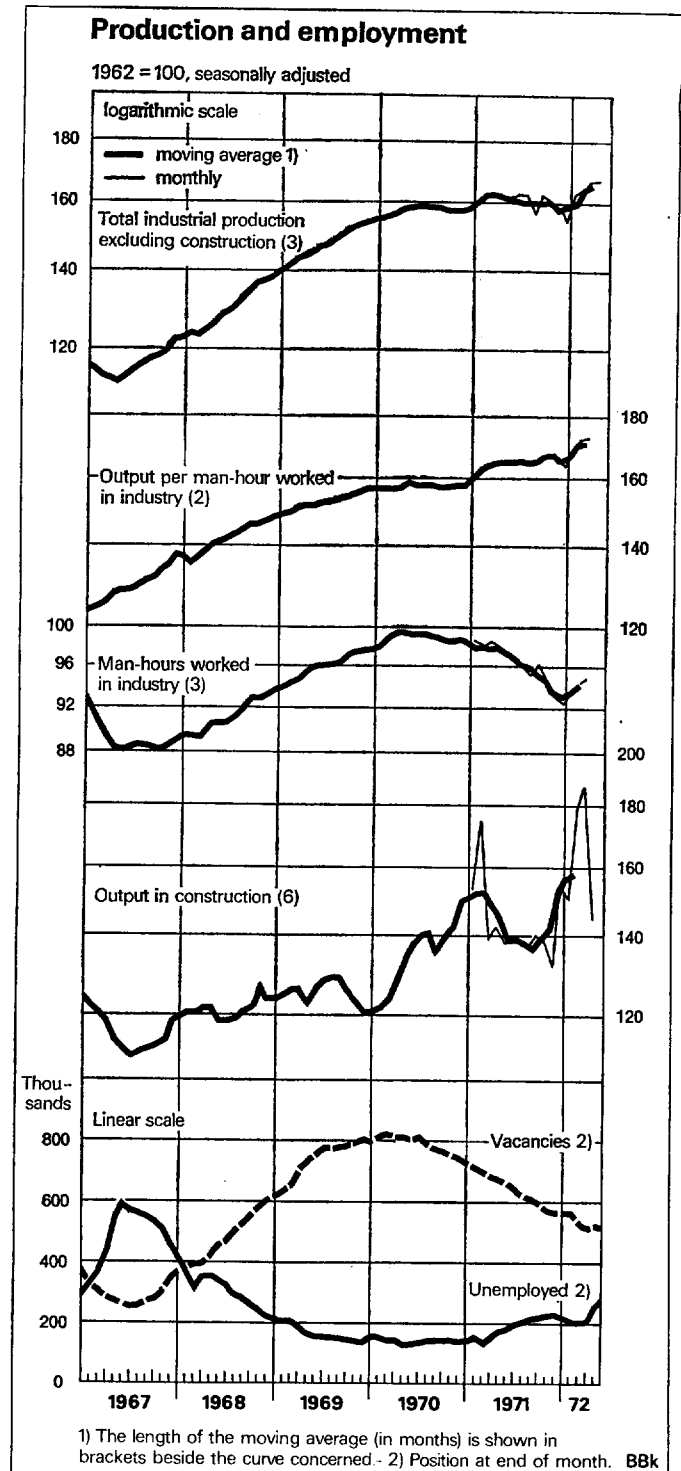
Home production and employment

The revival of the expansionary forces which has been a feature of the economic trend since the beginning of 1972 is clearly reflected in the *overall output of goods*. Of course, the rise in production was also determined by the fact that enterprises strove to make up, at least in part, for the losses suffered through the labour dispute in the metal-working industry late in 1971. In some branches of industry production also benefited from the mild weather during the winter months. Even when the effect of these special influences wore off, however, output, instead of falling, continued to go up slightly.

The reversal of the trend was particularly marked in *industry*. Production in this sector (excluding construction), after stagnating throughout most of 1971 and even declining towards the end of that year on account of the metal workers' strike, has grown since the beginning of 1972. In March/April industrial output, seasonally adjusted, was almost 3% up on September/October 1971, that is, the two months preceding the wage dispute in the metal-working industry; it was 4% up on the previous year. So far this year the increase in output has been able to keep pace with the expansion of production capacities. According to a survey made by the Ifo Institute, the utilisation of industrial plant in April, at 85.5% (seasonally adjusted), was back at the level of January 1972, after having declined since the spring of 1970. The utilisation of capacities in April was almost as high as the average of recent business cycles; the degree of utilisation may thus be considered fairly normal. The rise in industrial production was achieved even though the number of hours worked was roughly the same as in the autumn of 1971; accordingly, output per man-hour, as a yardstick of productivity, went up steeply and thus eased the pressure of costs, which increased appreciably last year.

Output in construction has also expanded more vigorously in the course of the current year, not least on account of the unusually favourable weather. In the first quarter of 1972 output was 12% up on the preceding year, when it was already unusually high for the winter months. During the period under review the utilisation of plant was therefore far above the average of previous years, according to the Ifo Institute. Even after these special seasonal influences had diminished, however, construction was in aggregate still running at a relatively high level. In April, at least, plant utilisation was just about equal to the average of recent years.

In the *other sectors of the economy* the net value added also grew, seasonally adjusted, in the first few months of 1972. Especially in the distributive and service trades it seems to have gone up further – and no less rapidly –



than in the final months of 1971. Supplies of home-grown farm produce, however, appear to have been less abundant recently than in the autumn of 1971. In the first quarter of 1972 supplies of meat from commercial slaughtering, in particular, were below the very high level of the preceding year, as were milk deliveries to dairies. As before, however, there was a glut of grain.

With the revival of economic activity, the *labour market* has also shown symptoms of change since the begin-

ning of the year. Many branches of business were slow to engage new labour, since numerous enterprises tried to offset the cost increases of the previous year by using their manpower very efficiently. The various service trades, on the other hand, evidently took advantage of the general relaxation in the labour market to meet the demand for labour which they had accumulated during the boom. The decline in the number of employed in industry was on the whole balanced by the increase in other sectors. According to initial computations, the *total number of wage and salary earners*, seasonally adjusted, dropped no further in the first quarter of 1972, just as during the preceding year. Since the demand for labour could not be met in full by German workers (the number of whom declined further, mostly owing to demographic factors), additional foreign labour had to be hired. At the end of March the number of foreign workers, at 2.2 million, seasonally adjusted, was larger than ever before.

A further indication of certain changes in the labour situation can be seen in the — seasonally adjusted — number of *vacancies* registered at labour exchanges; after dropping for about two years, this figure went down no further in April and May. On the other hand, it may come as a surprise that the number of *unemployed*, seasonally adjusted, has not diminished recently. Compared with the winter months, indeed, more persons were out of work. This would seem to have been largely due to the mild weather in the winter of 1971/72, which caused the level of unemployment to be relatively low in the outdoor jobs that are dependent on weather conditions. At present, it should be added, the number of unemployed persons is only slightly above the minimum attributable to normal fluctuation. It is only natural that the unemployment figure does not fall quickly at the beginning of an upswing, and the early re-emergence of the same shortage of labour as in preceding boom years would not be desirable.

In the circumstances the unemployment figures alone do not convey a complete picture of the situation on the labour market; this is also revealed by the fact that the *number of workers on short time*, after reaching the highest level ever in January 1972, at 314,000,¹ dropped to only 58,000 in May. The number of hours worked appears to have gone up not only in the sectors which reduced short-time working but also in the economy as a whole. In March 1972 — no later figures are available — the seasonally adjusted number of hours worked per employee in industry, after a steep temporary decline, again reached the level of mid-1971.

Imports

As domestic economic activity revived, supplies of foreign products on the home market increased rapidly, the rise in imports being perceptibly steeper than that

Imports of goods				
Volume at 1962 prices Seasonally adjusted figures; percentage change ¹				
Category of goods	1971		1972	
	Nov./ Dec.	Jan./ Feb.	March/ April	Memo- randum item: March/ April
	on previous period			on previous year
Commercial imports of industrial products	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	+ 8.0	+10.0
Raw materials	+ 1.5	— 2.0	+ 5.5	— 2.5
Semi-finished goods and pre-products	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 6.0	+10.5
End products	+ 3.0	+ 1.0	+ 9.5	+14.5
Food	+ 0.5	+ 7.0	— 3.0	+ 6.5
Imports of goods, total	+ 0.0	+ 3.0	+ 4.5	+ 8.5

¹ Rounded to the nearest half percentage point.

in domestic production. In March/April the volume of visible imports, seasonally adjusted, was 7.5% higher than the average of the final two months of 1971, and 8.5% up on the year. *Imports of industrial goods*, which respond quickly to changes in economic activity, grew particularly strongly. For one thing, the rise in domestic production noticeably increased the demand for foreign raw materials and semi-finished goods. For another, imports of industrial finished goods, which were large even before, have recently expanded still more vigorously, the main reason being that importers of consumer goods again placed their orders very quickly. In March/April deliveries of such goods from abroad were about one quarter up on the preceding year, when they also ran at a comparatively high level. Imports of machinery and equipment also increased in keeping with domestic investment activity; after adjustment for price movements they were about 12% up on the year. The fact that imports in aggregate grew relatively faster than domestic production suggests that the competitive position of foreign goods on German markets improved further owing to the Deutsche Mark revaluation of 1971. The unit values of imports of industrial goods in March and April 1972 were in fact 6% lower than before the floating of the Deutsche Mark precisely twelve months previously.

Food imports have also grown since the beginning of the year in view of the exceptional shortage of home-grown potatoes and the downward trend of domestic meat supplies. In terms of quantity, however, the growth of imports in this field (+ 4%, seasonally adjusted, in March/April, as compared with November/December 1971) was distinctly below the growth rate of imports of other categories of goods.

¹ The larger number in December 1971 (411,000) is to be attributed to special factors; at that time about 230,000 workers were indirectly affected by the strike in the metal-working industry.

Consumer demand

There are no doubt several reasons for the fact that, contrary to expectations in various quarters, no slow-down in business activity has occurred in the past few months. One of the most important is that the consumption demand of government and households (which account for three quarters of aggregate GNP) did not decrease, as had at times been feared, but rather grew at an even quicker pace. According to the National Accounts (which, however, go up to March only) the *government* appears to have stepped up its expenditure on consumption, seasonally adjusted, still more in the first few months of the year. Government consumption was about 13.5% up on the preceding year; this rate of growth would, however, be somewhat slower if the month of April were included, and it will doubtless not last throughout the year. One factor contributing to the rise in the first quarter was personnel costs, which again expanded very vigorously on account of the wage and salary increases in the public service from the beginning of 1972; another factor was the strong growth in the expenditure on materials of the central, regional and local authorities, and especially of the social security funds, not least due to the higher cost of services. Finally, larger amounts were again spent for defence purposes during the first few months of the year, whereas this item was particularly small in the preceding quarter.

Households also greatly increased their *consumption expenditure*. As indicated by the sales figures of specialised shops, households' average spending in the retail trade alone in March/April 1972 was an estimated 4% higher, seasonally adjusted, than the average of the last two months of 1971. Final consumers thus again showed more inclination to purchase goods. This does not apply, however, to the demand for food, drink and tobacco, on which only about the same amount appears to have been spent in the period under review as towards the end of 1971, according to the information available. Clothing, linen, footwear and household furnishings, on the other hand, are consumer favourites at present. The demand for passenger cars has also increased again, after slackening considerably during the final months of 1971 in view of the general uncertainty about the further trend of the economy. The monthly average of new passenger cars registered at the Federal car registration office in March/April was 12% up, seasonally adjusted, on the average of the fourth quarter of 1971, although the level of March/April 1971 has not yet been regained. Among categories of consumption expenditure not affecting the retail trade, outlays on rent continued to go up especially strongly. As a consequence of the travel boom, residents again spent much larger sums than a year previously on foreign travel. The recent revival of private consumer demand was mainly due to the fact that

Use and supply of goods at current prices ^p				
Seasonally adjusted; percentage change on quarter				
Period	Overall use or supply of goods	Use of goods		
		Private consumption	Government consumption	Investment in machinery and equipment
1970 1st qtr.	+ 2.0	+ 3.0	- 0.5	+ 6.5
2nd qtr.	+ 6.0	+ 2.0	+ 5.0	+ 6.5
3rd qtr.	+ 1.0	+ 3.0	+ 2.0	+ 2.5
4th qtr.	+ 3.5	+ 3.0	+ 5.0	+ 5.0
1971 1st qtr.	+ 3.0	+ 3.0	+ 8.5	+ 3.5
2nd qtr.	+ 2.0	+ 2.5	+ 2.5	+ 2.0
3rd qtr.	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	- 1.5
4th qtr.	+ 0.5	+ 1.5	+ 0.0	- 3.5
1972 1st qtr.	+ 4.0	+ 3.0	+ 8.0	+ 6.5
		Use of goods (cont'd)		Supply of goods
		Construction investment	Exports	Domestic production (GNP)
				Imports
1970 1st qtr.	- 1.0	+ 2.0	+ 1.0	+ 6.0
2nd qtr.	+21.5	+ 5.5	+ 6.5	+ 3.0
3rd qtr.	+ 3.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	+ 2.0
4th qtr.	+ 4.5	+ 5.0	+ 3.0	+ 5.0
1971 1st qtr.	+ 2.5	+ 4.0	+ 3.0	+ 2.5
2nd qtr.	- 0.0	- 1.0	+ 2.5	+ 0.5
3rd qtr.	+ 1.5	+ 2.0	+ 2.0	+ 1.0
4th qtr.	+ 2.0	- 1.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.0
1972 1st qtr.	+16.0	+ 5.5	+ 4.5	+ 1.0

^p Provisional figures.

the expansion of *mass incomes*, that is, of wages, salaries, pensions and assistance grants, greatly accelerated during the period under review. In the first quarter of this year (more recent data are not available) *total gross wages and salaries* were about 3% higher, seasonally adjusted, than three months earlier, when, however, they had risen relatively little (+ 1.5%) owing to the losses caused by strikes. Even after deduction of taxes and social security contributions (which again grew at a more than proportional rate), households' wage and salary income was perceptibly higher (+ 2.5%) than in the preceding quarter, in which net earnings were virtually static. In the first quarter the net increase in wage and salary income over the previous year came to about 8.5%. Government *current transfers* for pensions and assistance grants also grew relatively vigorously in the first quarter of 1972, namely by 2.5% (seasonally adjusted), as against 2% in the previous quarter; they were 9% up on the same period of 1971. This owed much to the fact that the Federal Labour Office had to pay out a relatively large amount in assistance grants since the number of unemployed persons and short-time workers was far above the normal seasonal level because of the economic situation, as well as to the pension adjustments and the increase in established government employees' pensions as from the beginning of the year. Government current transfers reached a very high level in April too, because the health insurance contributions

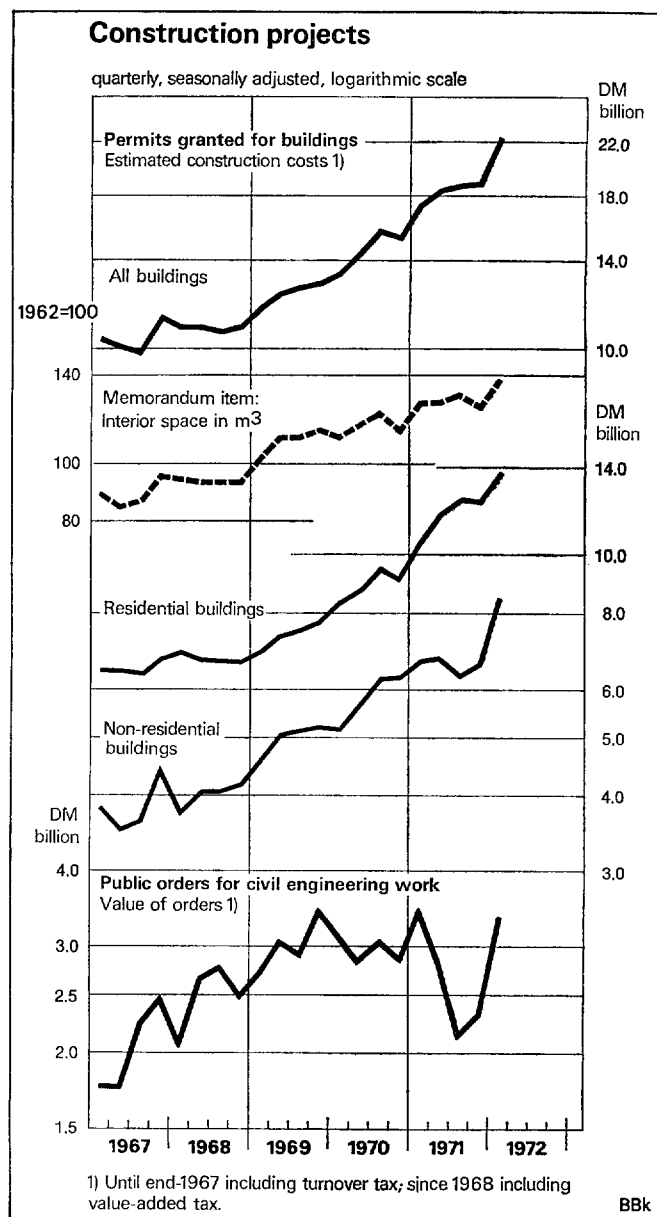
which recipients of social security pensions had paid in earlier years were refunded, to a total of well over DM 1 billion.

In the first few months of 1972 not only households' consumption but also their saving reached considerable proportions. *Current private saving* in the first quarter was no less than 20% up on the preceding year. Households saved about 14% of their total disposable income in the first quarter, compared with 13% a year earlier. However, the very high level of saving of the fourth quarter of 1971 was not quite regained, after seasonal adjustment. According to the preliminary partial information on hand, saving appears to have risen further in April. It may be assumed that the health insurance contributions which were refunded to pensioners were not all used immediately for consumption purposes, although this does not mean that they will ultimately be saved. As in the preceding year, the investment of funds at banks was the most popular form of saving. From January to April the amounts paid into savings accounts were almost 15% higher than in the previous year; sales of bank savings bonds, at DM 1.5 billion, nearly doubled against the same period a year earlier. The investment of funds in securities (mostly bonds, and among these, mainly Federal savings bonds) also went up substantially. On the other hand, the growth of borrowing for consumption purposes, which has been quite vigorous for some time, continued further.

Construction demand

In the first few months of 1972 the demand for construction went up steeply, after having grown steadily in the preceding year (in contrast to expenditure on machinery and equipment, which slackened slightly). The level of building projects reached a new peak, seasonally adjusted, in the period under review. Civil engineering orders by public authorities also rose strongly, continuing the upward trend which began in the autumn of last year. No doubt the renewed sharp increase in construction projects, similar to that in output, is to a certain extent due to the unusually favourable weather during the winter. It appears that in view of the high level of construction activity follow-up orders were placed at earlier dates. In the first quarter of 1972 building permits increased by 29% in terms of value and 10% in terms of cubic metres of interior space over the same period of 1971, when the weather was also unusually mild, which implies that the demand for construction is growing steadily.

It was particularly housing construction that expanded. The monthly average of newly granted *permits for residential buildings*, as measured by estimated building costs, between January and March of this year was 11% higher, seasonally adjusted, than in the last quarter of 1971, and just over 30% up on the year. This increase in



residential building projects far exceeds the capacity available in this branch of the construction sector, since not even last year's lower demand could be anything like satisfied. Especially in the finishing trade considerable capacity bottlenecks seem to be standing in the way of a speedier completion of dwellings. Thus there is hardly any prospect of the unusually large backlog of housing projects in the planning stage or under construction being reduced significantly in the course of the year; towards the end of 1971 this backlog reached the highest level ever, at approximately 980,000 dwelling units. The continually expanding demand for new housing may chiefly be put down to households' strong inclination to acquire real assets, not least in view of the steep rise in building costs and the fear, justified or not, that this trend will persist. It must be added that during the past few months housing construction has benefited from certain financial developments too. Not only were

30 institutional investors in a position in the first quarter of 1972 to promise about a third more new mortgages than a year earlier, but at the same time the interest rate on mortgage loans went down slightly. Government promotion of housing construction also helped to increase the demand for residential building. In January and February 1972 (more recent data are not available) the number of dwellings for which capital assistance or earmarked subsidies were given was 22% up on the year. In this connection a practice was continued that has been noticeable for quite some time, in that interest and amortisation subsidies were increased while public building loans were curtailed, since the latter call for larger amounts of cash in the year in which they are granted.

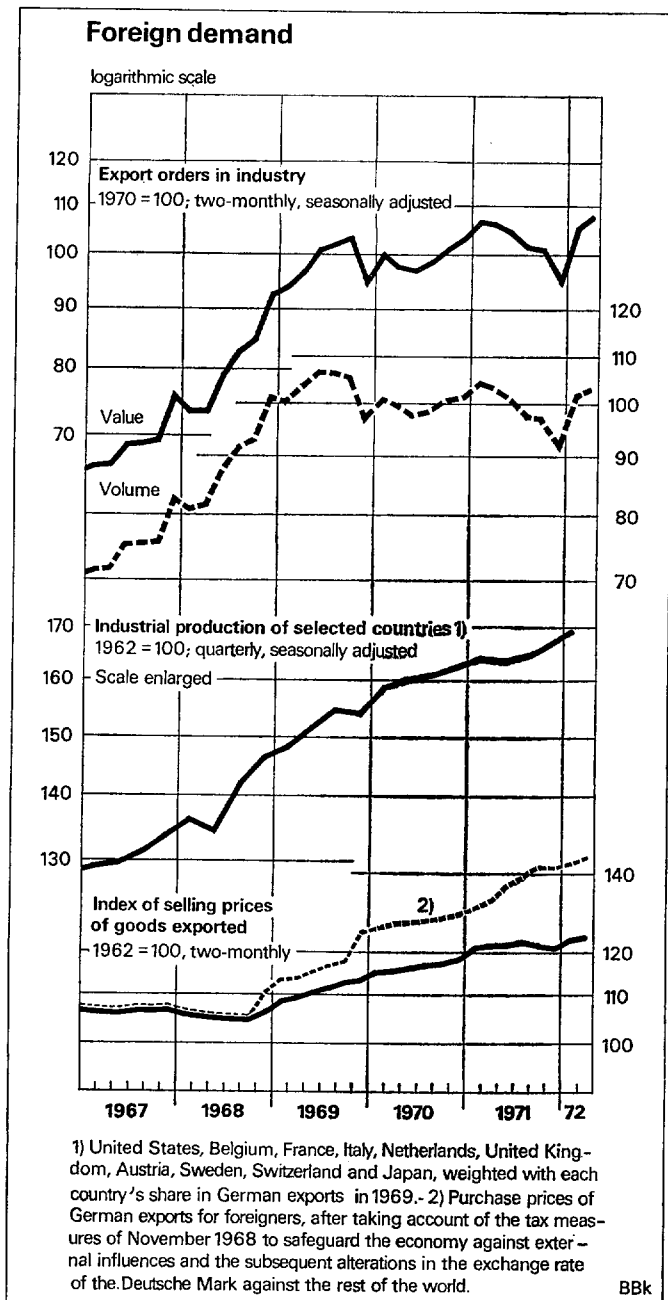
In the other branches of the building sector, in which construction planning fell at times last year, demand has been rising again since the beginning of 1972. This applies particularly to *enterprises' construction planning*, which rose steeply in the first quarter and was 35% up on the preceding year. The restraint exercised for rather a long time in this field now appears to have been abandoned, the more so since in the distributive trades and in various service sectors — in contrast to industry — the propensity to invest apparently did not flag in 1971. The *public authorities'* demand for building and civil engineering work also expanded distinctly in the first quarter, thus making up for the slowdown in the preceding year. In the first quarter of 1972 permits for public buildings, measured by estimated building costs, were almost 16% higher, seasonally adjusted, than the average of the final three months of 1971, and just under 7.5% up on the year. Public orders for civil engineering work, while not quite offsetting the downward movement in 1971, rose especially steeply — seasonally adjusted — in the period under review. The substantial growth in the central, regional and local authorities' construction demand during the winter months would seem to be partly due, as in the preceding year, to the high level of building activity permitted by the mild winter weather. It remains to be seen whether this early placing of public building orders will lead to a corresponding moderation of demand in the months to come. Most of all, it is impossible to foretell to what extent building expenditure will be reduced in the further course of this year, to make Federal, Länder and municipal budgets and indebtedness conform to the requirements of cyclical policy; such conformity is, after all, urgently necessary. In view of the steepening demand for construction work in other sectors and the building backlog, which is very large in some areas, a reduction of this kind would help to ease the undue strain on the construction market; of course, it would involve postponing public projects that are undeniably pressing.

Foreign demand

Demand in the Federal Republic of Germany received an additional boost from the reversal of the trend in *export orders* from the beginning of this year, as foreign demand recovered surprisingly fast from the abrupt decline late in 1971. Measured by the export orders booked by industry, foreign demand in March/April 1972 was 7.5% up, seasonally adjusted, on September/October 1971 — on months, that is, in which special factors such as the holding back of orders prior to the realignment of exchange rates were of little significance; the level of the comparable period of 1971 has not, however, been regained of late.

Probable reasons for the latest revival of export orders are the realignment of exchange rates and the simultaneously agreed changeover to fixed rates fluctuating within certain margins. Once the uncertainty about the currency situation had been dispelled, the buyers of German goods placed orders which in some cases had apparently been postponed at an earlier stage. Moreover, economic conditions improved distinctly in the main industrial countries. The upswing in the United States continued to be strong and the diverse measures taken in many other countries to stimulate domestic activity also had a beneficial effect. Especially in Japan, France, Belgium and the Netherlands industrial output went up considerably in the first few months of 1972. German exporters of basic materials and consumer goods profited particularly by the increasingly pronounced upswing throughout the world; the export orders received by suppliers of basic materials and producer goods in March/April were 10% higher, seasonally adjusted, than in September/October 1971. Manufacturers of capital goods also received more orders from their foreign customers, for the first time for a long while; in March/April such orders were 5% higher, seasonally adjusted, than six months before. Of course the situation was not the same in all branches of industry; in electrical engineering the increase in incoming orders was appreciably smaller than, say, in mechanical engineering. The renewed upward trend of foreign business persisted even though German exports have become much more expensive in the past two and a half years (about 25% dearer, calculated in foreign currency); indeed, German exporters were even able to raise their sales prices by another 1.7% in the first four months of this year. Apparently the steady price increases abroad constantly create new scope for raising export prices.

In view of the time elapsing between the receipt of an order and its delivery, *exports* have hardly been affected so far by the revival of foreign demand. In March/April export deliveries were about 3% up, seasonally



adjusted, on the average of September/October 1971, and only a little above the level of a year previously.

Enterprises' demand for capital goods

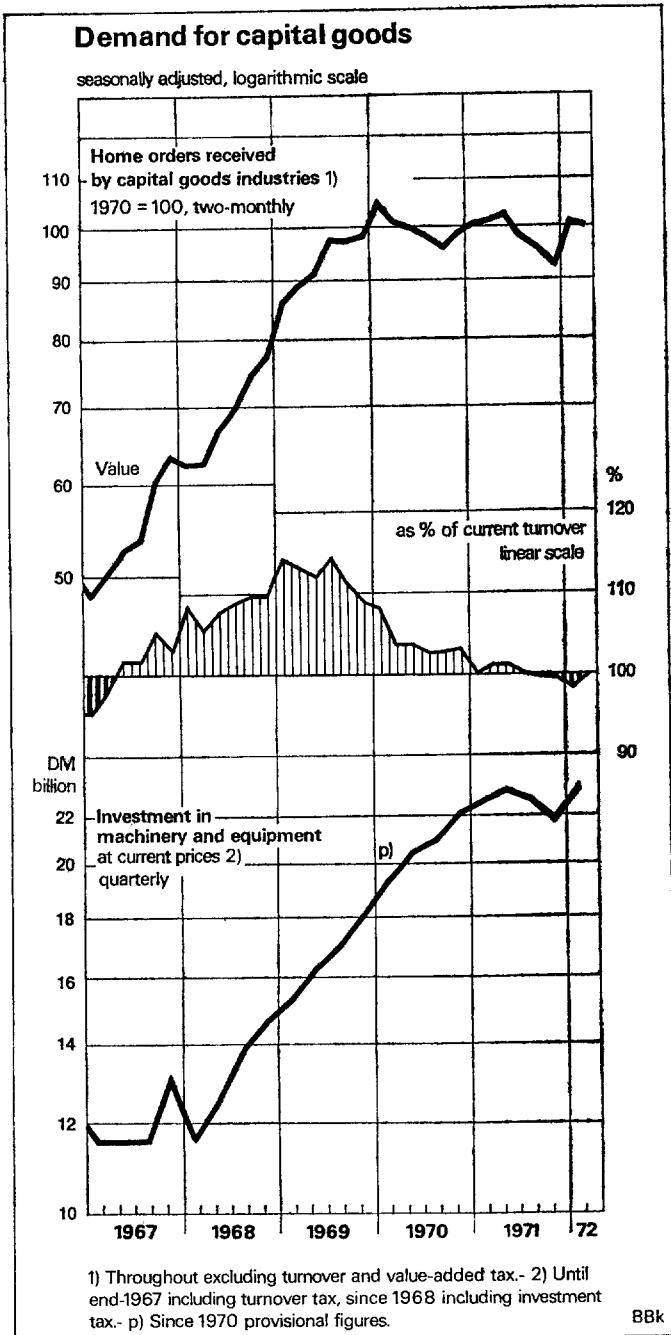
Enterprises' propensity to invest, which had previously been flagging, was strengthened somewhat by both the sustained growth of private and public consumption and the perceptible improvement of foreign business. As mentioned before, enterprises have distinctly expanded their planning of new buildings since the beginning of the year. Domestic orders received by the capital goods industries, seasonally adjusted, have also noticeably increased; in March/April these orders were about 4% up on September/October 1971, although the level of a

year previously was not quite regained. Data on intended expenditure on construction, machinery and equipment permit the conclusion that the severe cuts in investment, as compared with 1971, expected in various quarters will not in fact be made. In industry, at least, investment planning for 1972 has been revised markedly upwards, according to a survey made by the Ifo Institute in March. The survey reveals that expenditure on machinery and equipment is expected to be about 4% below the level of 1971; but in November last year a reduction of 6% was being anticipated. In other branches of activity, especially the service fields, including banks, insurance companies and the retail trade, capital expenditure can in any case be expected to rise this year.

No doubt the growing confidence in an upturn in business activity and the initial signs of an improvement in profitability since the beginning of the year have contributed towards the slight strengthening of the propensity to invest. In industry, for instance, unit labour costs have gone up no further, productivity in the first quarter of 1972 having risen just as fast, seasonally adjusted, as average wages (+ 3% each). Since the sales prices were raised, moreover, the ratio of labour costs to industrial turnover, seasonally adjusted, has declined slightly. Industrial profits have also been enhanced by the price reductions for raw materials and semi-finished goods purchased abroad, and by the lower cost of borrowing. It is impossible to say as yet, for lack of figures, to what extent these trends also apply to the non-industrial sectors; the changes may be less evident there, if only because profit margins had not narrowed so drastically at an earlier stage.

The fact that the business community's expenditure on machinery, equipment and building went up steeply, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of the current year owed little or nothing to the changes in the propensity to invest as described above. In part, deliveries were made that had been held up by the labour dispute in the metal-working industry; in part, the expansion of investment was due to weather conditions alone (as in the case of buildings). It may also be assumed that the lowering of investment tax caused deliveries to be delayed until this year. In any event, the volume of enterprises' capital expenditure in the first quarter of 1972, which was even higher than in the previous year, shows that the amount of new investment is very large at present; the addition to production facilities would therefore be considerable even if in the further course of the year capital expenditure were to drop below the level of the first quarter, which was unduly high on account of special influences.

There are some indications that in various sectors of the economy the optimism about future sales and steadily rising prices (the latter will be discussed in more detail



Wages and prices

In the first four months of the year wages and salaries continued to rise at the moderate pace of the fourth quarter of 1971. Although the new settlements provided for smaller rates of increase, ranging between 6% and 8%, this decline was offset by the particularly large number of employees receiving collectively agreed wage and salary rises in the months January to April. While a certain bunching of wage settlements in the initial months of the year is quite normal, this year it far exceeded the level of former years. Roughly 12.5 million employees, or 65% of all persons covered by the pay rate statistics, were accorded wage and salary increases in the first four months (1971: about 10.5 million employees). Owing to the greater number of beneficiaries the overall level of statutory earnings rose no less between the end of December and the end of April, calculated on a monthly basis, than a year before, despite the somewhat smaller rates of wage increase; the average level of earnings in the months January to April was 9% up on the year and hence only slightly below that in the last months of 1971.

It is apparent, however, that in the wage settlements of recent months labour and management have taken into consideration, to a greater or lesser extent, the repercussions of the somewhat subdued course of economic activity, which evidently vary greatly from industry to industry. Whereas the negotiated wage increase rates were relatively moderate (though still far in excess of what would have been in line with the annual growth in productivity) in the industries not directly producing for consumption such as the chemical industry and the metal industry, which were more severely affected by last year's economic slowdown, much higher wage increases were agreed for the sectors benefiting more from the favourable course of demand — for instance, for several fields of the distributive trades, where pay rates were raised by 10% after the expiry of agreements running for relatively long periods (18 months). The new wage and salary scales for the textile and clothing industry, which entered into force at the beginning of May and embodied wage increases averaging 8.5%, contrasted with those agreed, for example, in the chemical industry. A special position is held by the construction trade, where relatively modest (6.5%) flat-rate pay increases were negotiated; however, enterprises are being confronted with substantial additional personnel costs in the shape of increased allowances for the time spent travelling to and from the building site, higher contributions to social funds in connection with new legislation to encourage productive winter building and the introduction of a holiday allowance in the construction trade. All in all, the average wage costs in construction at the end of April 1973, on the expiry of the wage agreement now concluded, may be expected to be 16% above the level at the beginning of this year.

later in this article) reversed the trend of enterprises' *stock arrangements*. In the first months of the year the hot rolling mills, for instance, appear to have increased their stocks of rolled steel finished products above the seasonal level, and steel dealers also seem to have added to their stocks. In the retail trade as well the vigorous growth of sales in the first months of the year and the repayment of the anticyclical surcharge which was ultimately decided on in March probably strengthened the inclination to build up larger stocks. This is suggested by the fact that since the beginning of the year domestic orders placed with the consumer goods industries have gone up more rapidly, seasonally adjusted, than retail turnovers.

Expressed as an annual rate, this would correspond to a rise of 12%. It remains to be seen to what extent the growth in productivity to be expected in the construction trade as a result of the promotion of winter building will be able to mitigate the increase in wage costs.

Actual earnings in the first three months of the year — no more recent figures are available — rose more steeply than pay rates. According to provisional data, the year-on-year increase for the economy as a whole came to 9.5%. Seasonally adjusted, this corresponds to a rise of 3%, against a mere 1.5% in the preceding quarter. Only the lesser part of this vigorous growth, however, is ascribable to cyclical influences; it was more important that in the preceding quarter actual earnings were comparatively low owing to strikes and lock-outs, and that the figures for the first three months of 1972, especially in construction, were very much favoured by weather conditions. These factors apparently outweighed the cyclical losses in earnings due to temporary short-time working and unemployment. At any rate, in the first quarter of 1972 there was again a positive wage drift, amounting to about 1% for the economy as a whole (excluding anticipatory wage increases not affecting costs).

According to the information at present on hand, no marked deceleration of the wage expansion is to be expected in the near future. The wage settlements that have been announced, or are already in force, suggest that in May and June as well the level of pay rates in the economy as a whole (on a monthly basis) will be about 8.5 to 9% up on the year, and hence hardly less than in the previous months. On account of pay rate increases alone, wage and salary incomes will again rise much more steeply than consonant with the growth in productivity, quite apart from the danger that if conditions on the labour market again tightened for cyclical reasons, even higher actual wages might be paid, starting from this base.

Prices in the first two months of this year — rather as towards the end of 1971 — were characterised by a deceleration of growth, although this trend has ceased in March. In January and February the *producer prices of industrial products*, which are especially sensitive to cyclical changes, mounted less than a year earlier despite the fact that the wage rises in the metal industry came into effect later than usual — in fact, not until January; the annual rate of increase, which had amounted to as much as 3.4% in December, fell to 2.6%. In March and April the increase on the year remained at that rate. Any greater flattening of the upward trend in producer prices was undoubtedly impeded by the price movement in the basic and producer goods industries. Here the downward trend of prices since the spring of last year has given way to an upsurge in recent months. There have been marked increases, for instance, in the

Pay rates and actual earnings in the economy as a whole

Percentage change on year

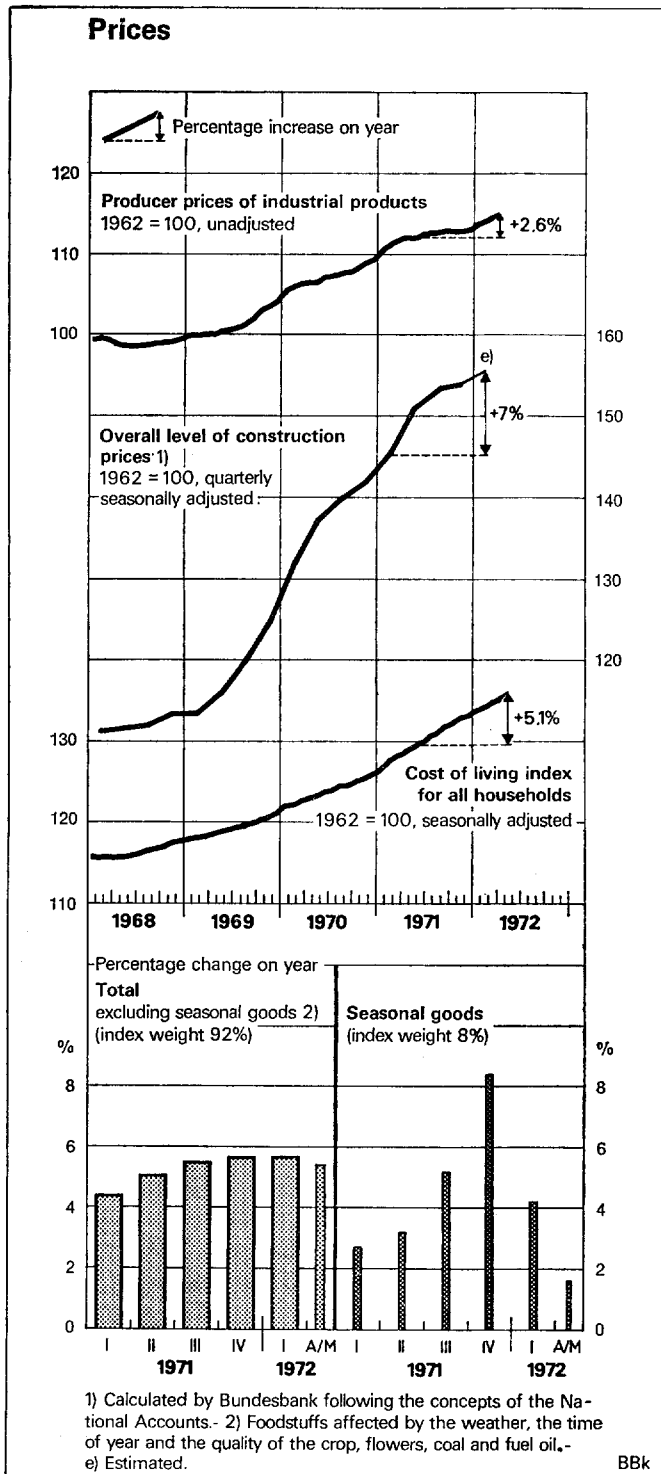
Period	Wage and salary rates		Actual earnings (wages and salaries per employed person)	Wage drift 1
	on an hourly basis	on a monthly basis		
1968	+ 4.0	+ 3.9	+ 6.1	+ 2
1969	+ 7.0	+ 6.4	+ 9.2	+ 2.5
1970	+ 12.9	+ 12.4	+ 14.7	+ 2.5
1971 p	+ 14.1	+ 13.2	+ 11.9	+ 0.5
1970 1st qtr.	+ 11.9	+ 11.3	+ 14.2	+ 2.5
2nd qtr.	+ 11.9	+ 11.2	+ 14.7	+ 3
3rd qtr.	+ 12.7	+ 12.0	+ 15.4	+ 3
4th qtr.	+ 15.1	+ 14.7	+ 14.3	+ 1.5
1971 p 1st qtr.	+ 15.5	+ 14.8	+ 14.6	+ 2
2nd qtr.	+ 15.6	+ 14.8	+ 12.1	— 0.5
3rd qtr.	+ 15.3	+ 14.4	+ 11.8	— 0
4th qtr.	+ 10.1	+ 9.1	+ 10.0	+ 1.5
1972 p 1st qtr.	+ 9.4	+ 8.9	+ 9.3	+ 1

1 Relative gap between increase in actual earnings and that in pay rates (on a monthly basis), excluding anticipatory increases not affecting costs; rounded to the nearest half percentage point. — p Provisional figures.

prices of chemical goods and products of the stones and earths industry; the rise in petrol tax as from March 1 has also had a distinct effect. The increase in the price of iron and steel products was only partially effective in April; the greater part of the steel price increases were introduced in May. The uptrend in the prices of consumer goods has hardly slowed down of late. By contrast, in the first four months of the year producers of capital goods did not raise prices as steeply as a year earlier, since the temporary flagging of demand narrowed enterprises' margins for upward price adjustments (for the purpose of passing on the most recent wage increases).

The rise in the *level of construction costs* continued this year, but the annual rate of increase diminished — according to preliminary estimates — to just on 7%. In line with the trend of demand, the amount of the rise varied. In house building the large number of unfinished projects and the capacity bottlenecks mentioned made it easy to raise prices sharply again. In non-residential private building the uptrend of prices likewise continued. On the other hand, in road and bridge construction enterprises' scope for putting up prices has remained limited.

The *producer prices of agricultural produce*, seasonally adjusted, rose at approximately the same pace as previously; the corresponding level of last year, which, it is true, had been very low, was exceeded by nearly 10% in April. The price increase in the spring of this year was solely due to the higher prices of *animal products*. The heavy demand for meat came up against insufficient supplies of cattle for slaughtering owing to a reduction in livestock in the last few years. *Vegetable*



elimination of seasonal fluctuations, the *cost of living index for all households* mounted by altogether 1.6% in the first four months of the year, or by nearly as much as between August and December 1971. Nevertheless, the annual growth rate dropped to 5.1% in April, since twelve months ago the price surge had been even greater. The most striking check to the upward movement of consumer prices in recent months occurred in the *food* sector, and reflected the especially plentiful supplies of vegetable products. Other seasonal goods, including, among commercial goods, flowers, coal and fuel oil, also tended to lower the level of consumer prices – quite strongly at times. Price increases for all other commodity groups contributing to the cost of living (other than food and seasonal goods) gathered speed in the first four months of the year, seasonally adjusted, in comparison with the autumn of last year, although the year-on-year rise declined from 5.7% in December to 5.5% in April. In detail, changes in the prices of industrial goods, except for specific seasonal goods, appear to have been somewhat greater than the average of the last few years. Expenditure on rents and services rose slightly less than last year, so that the annual growth rates dropped to 5.7% and 6.6% respectively in April. In May the uptrend of prices at the consumer stage continued at the same pace as before, the annual rate of increase remaining at 5.1%.

products, on the other hand, after seasonal adjustment, were cheaper in the first few months than at the end of last year. For one thing, last year's plentiful grain crops no doubt had a damping effect on prices, for another, the mild winter facilitated vegetable supplies, all the more so as relatively large imports also depressed prices.

Price increases at the consumer stage continued almost unabated in the early months of this year. After the

Balance of payments

Almost six months have passed since the realignment of the exchange rates of the most important industrial countries at the Washington monetary conference in December 1971. During this period the Bundesbank took in significant amounts of foreign exchange only in January and February: in the first few weeks of 1972 its monetary reserves went up, while the dollar rate fell, by DM 3.3 billion (excluding the special drawing rights equivalent to DM 0.6 billion allocated at the beginning of the year). This increase was due to substantial long and short-term net capital imports, the short-term accruals being partly caused by the settlement of forward contracts concluded by the Bundesbank in the autumn of 1971. In March, when there was another brief period of unrest on international foreign exchange markets, the Bundesbank took in small amounts of dollars on some days, but over the whole of March foreign exchange sales predominated, so that the total holdings of monetary reserves went down slightly; however, the rate of the dollar in terms of the Deutsche Mark fell to DM 3.1515 (March 9) and thus almost to the lower intervention point (DM 3.1500). In the subsequent period the dollar rate recovered again, and has since remained fairly stable at between DM 3.17 and DM 3.18. After the first ten days of March the Bundesbank no longer had to intervene on the foreign exchange market, which is the more remarkable as on April 24, 1972 the narrower margins agreed between the member countries of the EEC came into force. The fact that the Bundesbank's monetary reserves nevertheless increased by some DM 900 million between the middle of March and the end of May can chiefly be attributed to U.S. military agencies exchanging U.S. dollars for Deutsche Mark direct at the Bundesbank in order to meet their Deutsche Mark requirements, to foreign exchange accruals from the collection of bills and to the Bundesbank's interest income from the investment of its monetary reserves.

The fact that the balance of payments has been more or less in equilibrium in the last few months — at least if the results are measured by the change in central monetary reserves — is principally due to two factors. For one thing, the surplus on current account has dwindled as the recent slight rise in the trade surplus has been more than offset by a further deterioration of the services and transfer payments accounts (for details see page 39). For another, since March — that is, since the cash deposit requirement for certain types of borrowing abroad came into effect — the continued large net long-term capital imports have been balanced by the repayment of short-term financial credits. The present structure of the capital account, characterised by net long-term capital imports and net short-term capital exports, is, however, unsatisfactory. It will result in the desired liquidity squeeze caused by the repayments of financial credits being neutralised, it contains the seeds of instability and it is inappropriate to Germany's position in the world economy. The question arises more

Main items of the balance of payments				
Millions of Deutsche Mark				
Item	1971			1972
	Jan./ April	May/ Aug.	Sep./ Dec.	Jan./ April p
A. Current account				
Balance of trade				
Exports (f.o.b.)	44,471	44,549	46,991	46,906
Imports (c.i.f.)	39,740	39,653	40,726	41,040
Balance	+ 4,731	+ 4,896	+ 6,265	+ 5,866
Services	— 578	— 2,507	— 1,835	— 1,632
Transfer payments	— 3,378	— 3,851	— 3,322	— 4,179
Balance on current account	+ 775	— 1,462	+ 1,108	+ 55
B. Capital account (net capital imports: +)				
Long-term capital				
Security transactions (excluding permanent trade investments through share purchases)	+ 478	+ 684	+ 1,378	+ 5,697
Foreign securities ¹	— 321	+ 444	+ 409	+ 1,324
Domestic securities ¹	+ 799	+ 240	+ 969	+ 4,373
Other	+ 1,182	+ 2,733	+ 150	+ 690
Balance	+ 1,660	+ 3,417	+ 1,528	+ 6,387
Short-term capital				
Banks	— 5,498	— 1,455	+ 8,127	— 7,168
Enterprises	+ 5,324	— 1,085	— 5,622	— 3,216
Official	+ 709	+ 737	— 408	+ 947
Balance	+ 535	— 1,803	+ 2,097	— 9,437
Balance on capital account	+ 2,195	+ 1,614	+ 3,625	— 3,050
C. Balance of recorded transactions (A plus B)	+ 2,970	+ 152	+ 4,733	— 2,995
D. Balance of unclassifiable transactions (balancing item)	+ 8,081	+ 1,367	— 945	+ 6,702
E. Overall balance on current and capital accounts (C plus D)	+11,051	+ 1,519	+ 3,788	+ 3,707
F. Contra-entry to special drawing rights allocated	+ 627	—	—	+ 620
G. Depreciation of monetary reserves owing to fixing of central rates (Dec. 1971)	—	—	— 5,996	—
H. Foreign exchange balance ²	+11,678	+ 1,519	— 2,208	+ 4,327
Memorandum item:				
Basic balance ³	+ 2,435	+ 1,955	+ 2,636	+ 6,442

¹ Net sales by residents to non-residents: +. — ² Change in monetary reserves of the Deutsche Bundesbank (identical with E plus F plus G). — ³ Balance on current and long-term capital accounts. — p Provisional.

urgently than ever of whether a capital account structure of this kind is compatible with the contention that complete freedom of international capital transactions guarantees an optimum allocation of financial resources.

Current account

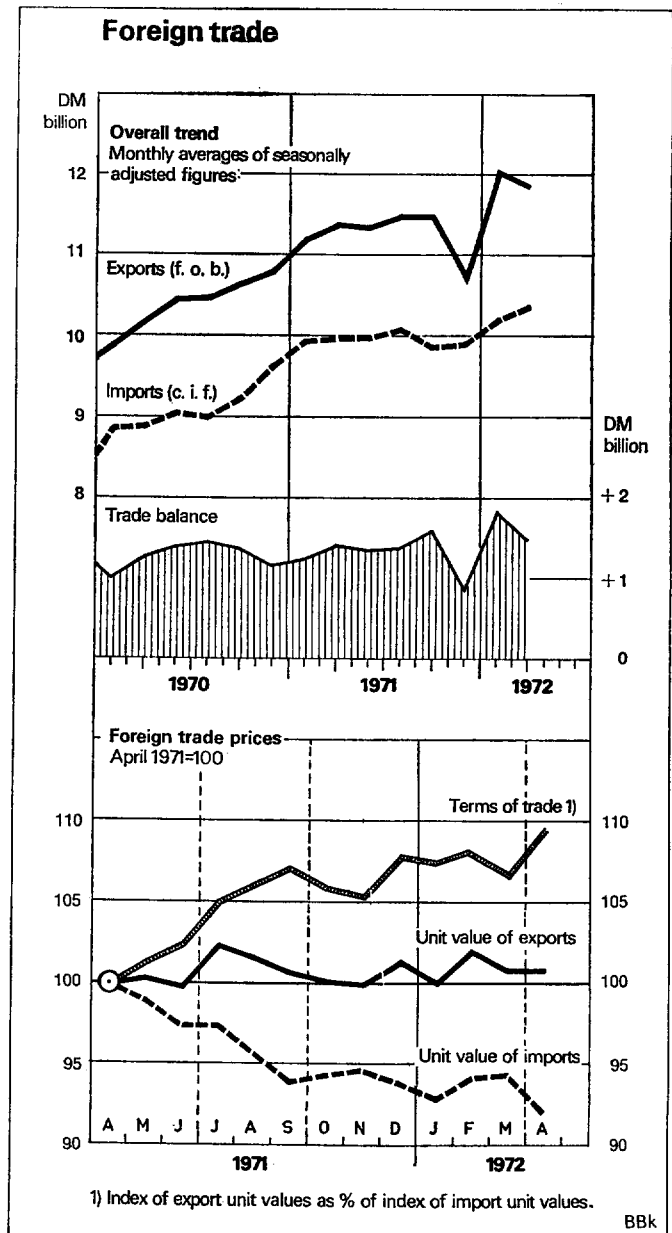
Foreign trade

In the first few months of 1972 the underlying trend of foreign trade — determined on the one hand by the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark and on the other by the gradual increase in business activity in Germany and abroad — was obscured by temporary reactions, partic-

ularly in exports, to the realignment of exchange rates in mid-December 1971 and to the end of the metal workers' strike in Baden-Württemberg. Altogether, these influences led to a new rise in Germany's trade surpluses, notably in January and February. In the period January/April 1972 the balance of trade showed a surplus of DM 5.9 billion, which was some DM 1.1 billion larger than a year previously, even though the external value of the Deutsche Mark had meanwhile risen by an average of 6½ to 7%. Seasonally adjusted, too, the export surplus grew, namely to DM 6.7 billion between January and April 1972, compared with DM 5 billion in the last four months of 1971. However, at the beginning of 1972, after price adjustment, German trade and industry in fact exported less on balance than previously, thus continuing a trend which had started with the floating of the Deutsche Mark in May 1971. At 1971 prices, the "real" export surpluses hardly came to DM 2.75 billion between January and April 1972; they thus fell considerably short of the surplus in the same period of the previous year (DM 4.75 billion). As far as stability policy is concerned the reduction of the real trade surplus must be welcomed, as it can be equated with a corresponding increase in the supply of goods in Germany. The prime reason for these conflicting movements of the real and nominal trade surpluses is, of course, the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark; it is mainly ascribable to this revaluation that in January/April 1972 imports were (in terms of unit values) 5½% cheaper than a year before. Since the unit values of exports went up slightly at the same time (+ 2%), the terms of trade improved by about 7½% within one year; in other words, the same quantities of exports "pay for" 7½% more imports than previously.

Germany's exports rose at a faster pace in January and February 1972 owing to the fact that shortfalls in deliveries caused by strikes in the previous months were made good and to a reaction to the restraint exercised before the Washington monetary conference; it is therefore of no great significance that this high level could not quite be maintained in March and April. Seasonally adjusted, average exports in March and April 1972 were slightly (1½%) smaller than in January/February; in March and April they exceeded the corresponding 1971 figure by 1.6% in terms of value. Exclusive of Germany's exports to the United States, which were unusually large in 1971, average German exports in March/April were 3% larger than a year before; this rate probably gives a fair indication of the expansion of exports in the course of the last six months.

In the longer term there is no mistaking the fact that the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark in 1971, which started in May on the floating of the exchange rate, impeded export business. More recently, however, some factors have suggested that exports will again rise more steeply in future. In the first place — as already outlined in the



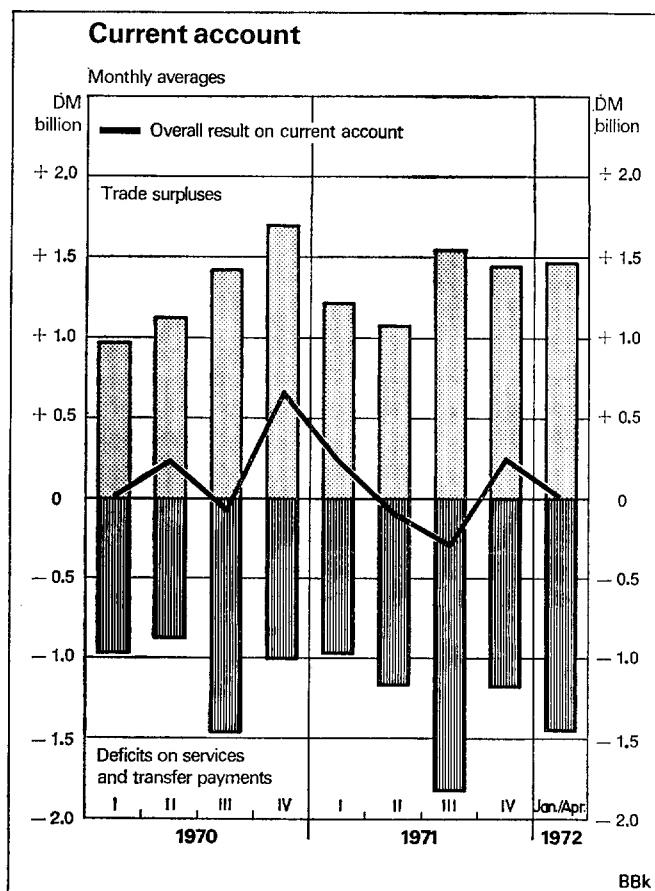
article on "General economic conditions" on page 30 — a world-wide revival of economic activity is under way in which, judging from previous experience, the German export industry will participate. It remains to be seen to which extent the 9% rise (seasonally adjusted) in the orders received by industry from abroad in the first third of 1972 can be regarded as a "forerunner" of this trend. The increase in new orders has already had the result that the production period covered by export orders, which had decreased somewhat during the float and also at the beginning of 1972, has not shortened any further lately. In the second place, industry is likely to earn more from exports and will consequently evince greater interest in them. Since the beginning of this year, in contrast to the period of the flexible Deutsche Mark rate, exporters have started to raise their Deutsche Mark sales prices again — particularly those of finished capital goods; they went up by some 1¾% in the period from

January to April alone. This seems to have happened without any further deterioration of the competitiveness of German products in world markets for, according to the partial information on hand, foreign competitors have increased their export prices as well. As at the same time the cost burden appears to have become slightly smaller (see page 31), the profitability of the exporting industry has probably improved.

Imports of goods have also risen of late, but in terms of value their growth has remained behind that of exports. From January to April imports exceeded the comparable figure for last year by only just over 3% in terms of value (the pace of the rise slowing from over 5% in January/February to 1½% in March/April). Seasonally adjusted, the increase in the period from January to April 1972, as compared with the last third of 1971, came to about 4%.

The initial impression of rather sluggish growth in imports needs correction, however, in two respects: firstly, the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark led to a noticeable cheapening of imports (on the average of January to April 1972 of 5½% compared with the same months of 1971). In terms of volume, imports were over 9% larger between January and April 1972 than a year before. Seasonally adjusted, aggregate real imports rose steeply, too, namely by some 5½% between January and April (or expressed as an annual rate by 16%). This rate of expansion several times exceeds the growth of the real national product in this period.

Secondly, the "central core" of imports responsive to changes in business activity — that is, imports of industrial raw materials and primary products, and above all imports of end products for consumption and investment purposes — is growing at a faster pace than overall imports. For end products the increase from January to April — in real terms and seasonally adjusted — was over 7%, corresponding to an annual rate of over 20%. Apart from the growth of demand in Germany, this probably reflects the fact that the competitiveness of foreign products was definitely strengthened by the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark. For example, in April 1972 finished capital goods from abroad were on average about 2½% cheaper than a year before for the domestic importer, whereas comparable domestic products became about 4% dearer at the producer stage. Imports of foodstuffs, for which there were substantial price reductions on account of the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark (although these reductions did not reach the final consumer because of compensating levies made at the border), were about 3% larger between January and April than a year previously; seasonally adjusted, they exceeded the figure for the last third of 1971 by as much as almost 6%. Only the Federal Government's defence imports were sharply reduced; between January and



April 1972 they came to only two thirds of the figure for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Services

In Germany's service transactions with the rest of the world the deficits have recently increased sharply as a consequence of cyclical factors and of the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark; at over DM 1.6 billion between January and April 1972 they were almost three times as large as a year before (DM 0.6 billion). One of the reasons for this sharp deterioration is, firstly, that the deficit on foreign travel account grew by DM 0.4 billion to DM 1.9 billion over the year.¹ Expenditure by German tourists and businessmen abroad in the first third of 1972 amounted to an estimated DM 3.5 billion, or 22% more than between January and April of the preceding year. By rising so steeply foreign travel once more proved fairly sensitive to changes in incomes and prices, for the main reasons for the sharp increase in such expenditure were probably the further rise in households' disposable income (+ 10½% in the first quarter of 1972) and the cheapening of trips abroad — at least in relative terms — as a result of the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark. The additional expenditure primarily benefited the traditional winter holiday areas (the Alps and Spain, above all the Canary Islands, Majorca and Andalusia).

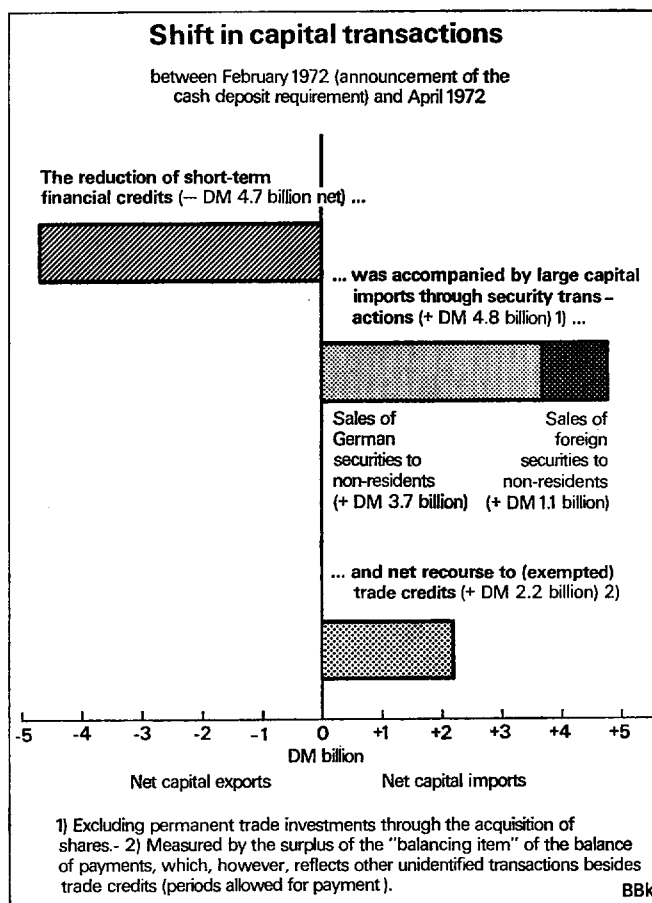
¹ The most recent detailed report on foreign travel is contained in the article "Foreign travel: receipts and expenditure", in Monthly Report of the Deutsche Bundesbank, Vol. 24, No. 5, May 1972, page 34.

38 In the second place, the investment income account deteriorated considerably. In the period January/April 1972 it showed a deficit of almost DM 200 million, whereas there had been a surplus of DM 350 million a year before. It is remarkable that the deterioration was due to a decline in receipts rather than to an increase in expenditure. Germany's income from capital investment abroad, at DM 1.4 billion between January and April 1972, was over DM 300 million below the previous year's figure, mainly no doubt because of three factors: firstly, the interest rate level abroad predominantly went down over the year, which reduced interest receipts; secondly, revaluation of the Deutsche Mark results automatically in the Deutsche Mark equivalent of the investment income, which mostly accrues in foreign currency, being smaller; and thirdly, German holdings of foreign securities (above all of foreign Deutsche Mark bonds) went down considerably on account of sales to non-residents (see also page 40). On the other hand, investment income payments to foreign countries grew by DM 200 million, as compared with the first four months of 1971, to DM 1.6 billion, mainly because the indebtedness of German trade and industry to foreign countries is still larger than a year ago, in spite of the recent repayments of short-term financial credits (see page 41), but also because non-residents have considerably raised their holdings of German securities in the last six months. German enterprises' profit distributions to foreign owners were, however, no larger at the beginning of 1972 than twelve months before as a consequence of the low level of profits in 1971.

In the other items of the services account there were hardly any changes. This also applies to receipts from foreign troops, which at some DM 2 billion between January and April 1972 grew no further, for the first time in a considerable period. For the United States and the United Kingdom, the two countries with the largest contingents of troops, a constant level of Deutsche Mark requirements means, of course, that expenditure in national currency went up by the amount by which the Deutsche Mark was revalued in relation to the U.S. dollar and the pound sterling (13.6% and 4.6% respectively).

Transfer payments

In the case of transfer payments, the almost steady rise in deficits continued at the beginning of 1972; between January and April 1972 the deficits came to almost DM 4.2 billion, which was about one quarter (or DM 0.8 billion) more than at the beginning of 1971. Public authorities, in particular, made larger net transfer payments, totalling DM 2.1 billion, against DM 1.4 billion in the same period of 1971. This reflects the fact that the Federal Government transferred much larger amounts to the European Communities and that public author-



ities made somewhat larger indemnification and pension payments to non-residents.

In contrast to previous years, private transfers have hardly risen of late; at DM 2.1 billion in January/April 1972, they were about as large as a year before (DM 2.0 billion). It is primarily due to the remittances of foreign workers in the Federal Republic of Germany to their home countries that the deteriorating trend in private transfers has levelled off so much recently. As compared with the previous year, such remittances have again risen by an estimated DM 200 million to DM 1.8 billion, but as compared with the second half of 1971 they have not increased at all. The number of foreign workers employed in Germany (2,216,000 in March 1972) has hardly gone up since the middle of last year, if some seasonal fluctuations are disregarded. Even if the number of foreign workers remains largely constant, the total of remittances should increase, other things being equal, owing to the further rise in wages, but foreign workers who have been in Germany for a greater length of time often send for their families, so that to this extent wage remittances become unnecessary.

Overall result of the current account

On the whole, receipts from and expenditure on current transactions with the rest of the world were in balance

in the first four months of 1972, whereas there had still been a surplus of DM 0.8 billion a year ago. The dwindling of the surpluses on current account was partly attributable to adjustment processes for current transactions resulting from the revaluation of the Deutsche Mark in 1971, that is, to structural factors. In part, however, the upturn in domestic economic activity also works in the direction of a cyclical reduction of the current surpluses. In the first four months of 1972 the conflicting trends in the most important sectors of the current account intensified, for the surpluses in merchandise transactions rose on the year by DM 1.1 billion to DM 5.9 billion, while the deficits on services and transfer payments expanded by DM 1.9 billion to DM 5.8 billion. The pronounced disparity between "visible" and "invisible" current transactions with the rest of the world underlines the objections set out already in the Bundesbank's Report for the Year 1971 to the splitting of the foreign exchange market into a commercial sector with fixed exchange rates and a financial (capital transactions) sector with greater exchange rate flexibility — an idea put forward occasionally even today as a precautionary measure against disruptive international money and capital movements. Germany's current account is in balance only because the very large surpluses in merchandise transactions, which have actually gone on rising over the previous year, are accompanied by equally large deficits on service transactions and transfer payments (in concrete terms, this means above all in foreign travel and foreign workers' remittances). "It would hardly be possible, however, adequately to subject foreign travel and remittances by foreign workers to foreign exchange controls; and if these items were assigned to a "free" foreign exchange market, both the controlled market for commercial transactions and the free market for "financial" transactions would be highly distorted from the outset."²

Long-term capital transactions

Germany's long-term capital imports went up considerably at the beginning of 1972. All in all, the net inflow of long-term funds came to DM 6.4 billion between January and April (more recent data are not yet available). That was about four times as much as in the same period of the preceding year, in which long-term capital transactions had already come increasingly under the influence of international foreign exchange speculation, and almost as much as total net long-term capital imports in 1971 (DM 6.6 billion).

Capital was mainly imported in the form of security transactions with the rest of the world. Excluding the acquisition of trade investments through share purchases, Germany received DM 5.7 billion of foreign exchange in the first four months of 1972 as a result of security transactions (in the same months of 1971 these inflows had come to less than DM 0.5 billion). As may

Security transactions (excluding permanent trade investments through the acquisition of shares)				
Millions of Deutsche Mark				
Item	1972			
	Jan./ Feb.	March	April	Jan./ April
I. Sales of German securities to non-residents				
Fixed interest securities	+ 1,043	+ 1,343	+ 1,066	+ 3,452
Federal and municipal bonds	+ 454	+ 208	+ 233	+ 895
Medium-term notes of domestic banks	+ 254	+ 779	+ 130	+ 1,163
Other bonds ¹	+ 335	+ 356	+ 703	+ 1,394
Shares and investment fund units	+ 425	+ 242	+ 254	+ 921
Total	+ 1,468	+ 1,585	+ 1,320	+ 4,373
II. Sales of foreign securities by residents				
Fixed interest securities	+ 849	+ 534	+ 386	+ 1,769
Foreign DM bonds	+ 909	+ 523	+ 374	+ 1,806
Other foreign bonds (net purchases: —)	— 60	+ 11	+ 12	— 37
Shares (net purchases: —)	— 352	— 84	— 202	— 638
Investment fund units	+ 33	+ 23	+ 137	+ 193
Total	+ 530	+ 473	+ 321	+ 1,324
III. Total net capital imports through security transactions (I plus II)				
	+ 1,998	+ 2,058	+ 1,641	+ 5,697

¹ Mainly communal bonds and mortgage bonds.

be seen in detail from the above table, almost DM 3.5 billion of this total was accounted for by net purchases of German fixed interest securities by non-residents. At the beginning of the year non-residents' interest in purchasing German bonds could still be explained by the unrest on international foreign exchange markets, which had not then subsided, and by the fact that in view of the temporary fall in the rate of interest on capital in Germany investment in German fixed interest securities opened up prospects of exchange profits. These motives have only been valid to a limited degree since March, but in March and April non-residents purchased more German bonds than ever before. It appears that these increased purchases by non-residents are due not so much to non-residents' growing interest in acquiring Deutsche Mark assets as to residents' interest in procuring funds abroad. This applies, for example, to sales of shorter-term bonds (medium-term notes) of domestic banks to foreign countries, which went up steeply. As a monthly average of the second half of 1971 (no earlier figures are available) these sales came to only DM 70 million, and in January 1972 to as little as DM 30 million, but in February 1972 they soared to DM 220 million and in the three months February to April 1972 to DM 1.1 billion. It is probably no accident that the sales of medium-term notes of domestic banks to non-residents shot up at the time when the cash deposit requirement for certain types of borrowing abroad was

² Report of the Deutsche Bundesbank for the Year 1971, page 35.

Breakdown of non-residents' net purchases of German securities by purchaser countries, January to April 1972				
Millions of Deutsche Mark				
Group of countries, country	Fixed interest securities		Equities	Total
	Total	of which: Medium-term notes of domestic banks		
EEC member countries	+ 1,896	+ 892	+ 349	+ 2,245
Belgium-Luxembourg	+ 1,093	+ 480	+ 130	+ 1,223
France	+ 381	+ 122	+ 128	+ 509
Italy	— 6	—	+ 15	+ 9
Netherlands	+ 428	+ 290	+ 76	+ 504
EFTA member countries	+ 917	+ 223	+ 468	+ 1,385
United Kingdom	+ 603	+ 153	+ 74	+ 677
Switzerland	+ 283	+ 66	+ 383	+ 666
Other EFTA countries	+ 31	+ 4	+ 11	+ 42
United States	+ 46	—	— 3	+ 43
Other countries, total	+ 593	+ 48	+ 107	+ 700
Israel	+ 160	+ 16	+ 1	+ 161
Japan	+ 76	—	+ 7	+ 83
Singapore	+ 157	—	+ 6	+ 163
Thailand	+ 184	+ 20	+ 0	+ 184
Other countries	+ 16	+ 12	+ 93	+ 109
All countries	+ 3,452	+ 1,163	+ 921	+ 4,373

introduced and when the minimum reserve requirements for non-resident deposits with German banks were stepped up; funds procured by banks through sales of medium-term notes (and other "marketable" securities) to non-residents are subject to neither the cash deposit nor the minimum reserve requirement. Some of the Federal and municipal bonds sold to non-residents between January and April (DM 0.9 billion) and also some of the other bonds (DM 1.4 billion) — principally communal and mortgage bonds — were presumably likewise securities sold from the banks' own portfolios to non-residents, a procedure which amounts to the procurement of liquid resources not subject to the cash deposit or minimum reserve by so-called "exchange of assets". Such transactions by banks do not contravene the regulations on minimum reserves and the cash deposit (which both refer only to liabilities vis-à-vis foreign countries) but they are definitely contrary to the purpose of those regulations and thus to the Bundesbank's efforts in the field of stability policy. If such borrowing abroad is exempted from the cash deposit and minimum reserve regulations, this is not because security transactions, unlike other credit transactions, deserve particular protection, but only because in the case of a security transaction it cannot be said from the beginning who will ultimately be the creditor, that is, the owner of the paper. Protection against capital imports through security transactions can apparently only be obtained by other, administrative, means.

In this connection the breakdown of sales of German fixed interest securities to non-residents by "creditor countries", that is, by the country of residence of the

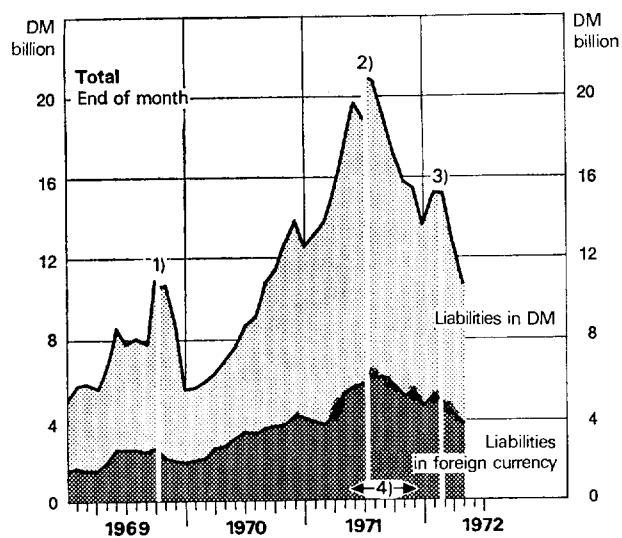
foreign purchaser, is also of interest. Of the bonds of German issuers sold to non-residents in the first four months of 1972, totalling DM 3.5 billion (net), almost one third (DM 1.1 billion) was taken over by purchasers in Belgium-Luxembourg. A further DM 0.6 billion was acquired by purchasers in the United Kingdom, followed by the Netherlands (DM 0.4 billion), France (also DM 0.4 billion), and Switzerland (DM 0.3 billion). This distribution suggests that the finance for the purchases of German fixed interest securities by non-residents was to a large extent obtained on the Euro-money market. Furthermore, it is interesting to note that purchasers in developing countries also acquired German bonds on a considerable scale. Thailand purchased some DM 180 million of German fixed interest securities, and Singapore and Israel each acquired some DM 160 million. On the basis of the statistics available to the Bundesbank it is, however, not possible to establish with certainty which purchasers and which motives are behind such investments in Deutsche Mark assets.

Besides fixed interest securities of German issuers, foreign investors also purchased DM 0.9 million of German shares (excluding permanent trade investments) and investment fund units. In quantitative terms it was, however, of much greater importance that residents sold DM 1.8 billion of foreign Deutsche Mark bonds from their own holdings to non-residents in the first four months of 1972 (an estimated DM 0.5 billion of which from bank holdings). As foreign issuers floated Deutsche Mark bonds worth DM 1.9 billion in the same period (which resulted in an increase of DM 1.7 billion in net sales, that is, in the total of issues less simultaneous redemptions), this means that foreign investors raised their holdings of foreign Deutsche Mark bonds between January and April 1972 by DM 3.5 billion net (to about DM 16 billion or two thirds of the total amount of such paper outstanding). The great interest in foreign Deutsche Mark bonds, which for months have had a yield of about 6½% (as against some 7¾% for bonds issued by German public authorities), is no doubt partly due to the fact that foreign Deutsche Mark bonds are not subject to the 25% coupon tax which is levied on bonds of domestic issuers (but which can be refunded or offset under existing double taxation conventions).

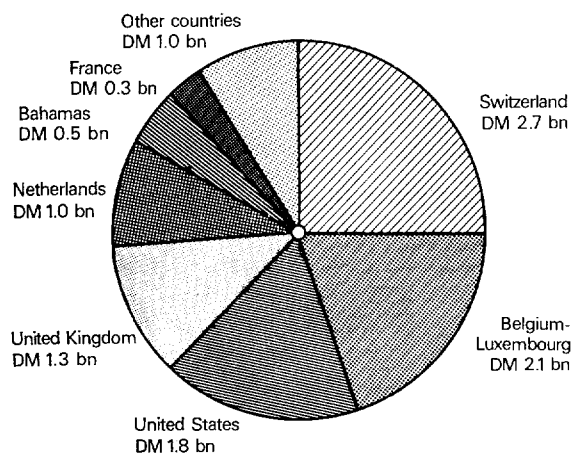
In contrast to German bonds and shares and foreign Deutsche Mark bonds, in the case of transactions in foreign equities there were net German purchases, namely of DM 0.4 billion. It was above all U.S., French and Dutch paper which was acquired.

Compared with security transactions, the other long-term capital transactions remained within relatively narrow limits. However, between January and April 1972 they caused net capital imports of DM 0.7 billion, mainly on account of long-term credits raised abroad and of the fact that non-residents' new direct investment in

Statistically recorded short-term external liabilities of domestic enterprises arising from financial credits



Breakdown of liabilities by creditor countries
End-April 1972



1) DM revaluation of Oct. 1969.- 2) Break due to enlargement of the range of reporting enterprises.- 3) Feb. 1972: Announcement of the cash deposit requirement for certain types of borrowing abroad as from March 1, 1972.- 4) Floating of the Deutsche Mark.

BBk

Germany (DM 1.4 billion) was larger than the corresponding German investment abroad (DM 0.8 billion).

Short-term capital transactions

In the course of the last few months considerable amounts of short-term funds have flowed out of the Federal Republic of Germany. Statistically identified net short-term capital exports came to almost DM 9.5 billion in the first four months of 1972. Some DM 4 billion of that amount was exported in January, mainly for seasonal reasons (in particular, the reinvestment abroad of funds repatriated by banks last December and the repayment of bank credits raised at short term). However, between

February and April further short-term funds amounting to some DM 5.5 billion net found their way back abroad. These outflows were mainly due to the fact that domestic enterprises (including German branches and subsidiaries of foreign firms) reduced the total of statistically recorded financial credits they raised abroad by DM 4.7 billion (net). The cash deposit requirement announced in February 1972 and effective from March 1, 1972 is likely to have had a decisive bearing on these credit repayments, which were made contrary to the interest rate differential; under this requirement a non-interest-bearing deposit of 40% of the liabilities subject to the cash deposit regulations must be maintained at the Bundesbank for certain types of borrowing abroad by enterprises (and also by banks), which renders the actual cost of borrowing abroad considerably dearer. At the beginning of May 1972 DM 1.2 billion had been carried on the cash deposit special account at the Bundesbank as a result of these regulations; by the beginning of June that amount had decreased to DM 0.6 billion, probably mainly on account of the repayments of financial credits in March and April. The cash deposit was not paid exclusively by smaller and medium-sized firms, but some major firms have indicated that in their view their external liabilities arising from external credits granted under so-called roll-over credit arrangements are not subject to the cash deposit requirement. The Bundesbank is anxious to prevent domestic borrowers from being subjected to uneven burdens as a result of the cash deposit, and in many quarters it has been fully appreciated that large capital imports jeopardise the efforts of the Federal Government and the Bundesbank to regain greater price stability. Unfortunately, however, there are also cases where a shift is occurring to forms of credit not subject to the cash deposit requirement, such as credit directly connected with foreign trade. It is conspicuous that among quite a considerable number of firms the repayments of financial credits were accompanied by an increase in the recourse to trade credits in merchandise and service transactions. Such shifts are one important reason for the fact that the balancing item of the balance of payments, which reflects such "leads and lags", showed a surplus (= net capital imports) of almost DM 2 billion in March and April (see also the chart on page 38), against little more than DM 300 million in February (after the large seasonal borrowing at the beginning of the year had ceased), although the unrest on the international foreign exchange markets had by no means abated at that time. Reference has already been made to the indirect connection between the reduction of financial credits on the one hand and capital imports through security transactions on the other.

Even after the usual seasonal net capital outflows in January had come to an end, banks continued to export short-term funds. Between February and April the outflows came to about DM 1.2 billion. They were caused by a reduction of some DM 750 million in short-term ex-

Monetary reserves of the Deutsche Bundesbank *				
Millions of Deutsche Mark				
Item	Level at end of month		Change in 1972	
	December 1971	May 1972	January/February	March/May
Gold holdings	14,688	14,722	+ 1	+ 33
U.S. dollar investments	37,413	41,707	+ 3,668	+ 659
Medium-term U.S. Treasury notes	15,750	23,625	—	+ 7,875
Other foreign exchange	228	266	+ 2	+ 36
German reserve position in IMF and special drawing rights	5,581	5,742	+ 710	— 549
(a) Drawing rights within gold tranche	3,917	3,415	+ 51	— 553
(b) GAB credits	—	—	—	—
(c) Special drawing rights 1	1,664	2,327	+ 659	+ 4
Medium-term claims on the United States arising from foreign exchange offset agreements	2,000	2,249	—	+ 249
Investments in IBRD obligations	2,184	2,325	+ 125	+ 16
Other external assets	125	111	— 0	— 14
External liabilities (increase: —)	2,874	3,020	— 546	+ 400
Total reserves (net)	59,345	64,102	+ 3,960	+ 830

* For further breakdown and explanations see Table IX, 6 in the statistical section. — 1 Of the special drawing rights equivalent to DM 2,327 million held by the Bundesbank at the end of May 1972, 1,985 million were allocated and DM 342 million purchased.

vested in liquid form and DM 23.5 billion in medium-term U.S. Treasury notes, subject to the agreement that the Bundesbank may draw on these balances, if necessary, after having given notice of its intentions. The Bundesbank's gold holdings amounted to DM 14.7 billion at the end of May 1972 (as immediately before the realignment). The gold reserves, like the drawing rights within the gold tranche at the IMF and special drawing rights, which together total DM 5.7 billion at present, are still valued at the old parity, since the Federal Government has not yet officially determined the new gold parity of the Deutsche Mark. The reduction in value which will presumably result from the fixing of the gold parity of the Deutsche Mark will be about DM 1 billion. Further details on the level and composition of the monetary reserves may be seen from the adjacent table.

ternal liabilities (in particular vis-à-vis foreign banks) and by a simultaneous increase of DM 450 million in short-term external claims. However, in these months banks procured far more funds abroad through long-term capital transactions, particularly through security dealings, than they made available to foreign money markets by increasing their foreign exchange assets.

Official short-term capital transactions have so far led to net capital imports in 1972 (DM 950 million from January to April 1972). The main reason was that the Federal Government cut down its claims arising from earlier advance payments for official imports by importing goods (which has the same effect as net capital imports) and that the European Communities left some of the funds made available to them by the Federal Government on so-called "deposit accounts", instead of transferring them.

Monetary reserves of the Bundesbank

The Bundesbank's monetary reserves came to about DM 64 billion (net) on May 31, 1972, after an increase of DM 3.3 billion in January and February 1972 (excluding special drawing rights allocated), and a rise of only DM 0.8 billion between the beginning of March and the end of May. Almost DM 42 billion of that amount was accounted for by U.S. dollars, DM 18 billion being in-

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Lombard loans (advances against securities)	Lending to and claims on domestic public authorities						Securities						Other assets 9	Position on return date
	Federal Government 6						Lending to Fed. Railways and Fed. Post Office	Bonds and interest-bearing Treasury bonds of Federal and Länder Governments	Bonds and interest-bearing Treasury bonds of Fed. Railways and Fed. Post Office	Other domestic securities	Foreign securities			
	Total	Book credits	Treasury bills and discountable Treasury bonds	Claims on Fed. Gov't in respect of acquisition of claims resulting from post-war economic aid 7	Equalisation claims 8	Credit to Länder Governments								
646	12,951	1,118	200	2,953	8,680	94	107	11	21	70	1,074	956	1964 Dec.	
696	12,051	1,075	10	2,285	8,681	333	335	13	19	61	1,058	972	1965 Dec.	
938	12,275	722	409	2,462	8,682	442	302	10	14	53	1,018	948	1966 Dec.	
949	12,278	2,062	—	1,534	8,682	158	—	591	684	45	997	1,449	1967 Dec.	
875	10,815	1,344	5	783	8,683	—	—	348	503	36	801	1,473	1968 Dec.	
2,797	11,704	1,904	395	722	8,683	70	182	199	247	7	578	2,607	1969 Dec.	
1,682	11,093	2,023	—	387	8,683	311	385	175	198	—	388	2,264	1970 Dec.	
1,124	9,070	—	—	387	8,683	37	130	224	289	—	294	3,029	1971 March	
48	9,070	—	—	387	8,683	100	—	254	613	—	294	3,208	May	
375	8,915	191	—	41	8,683	105	180	243	651	—	296	3,474	June	
67	9,447	723	—	41	8,683	235	137	215	615	—	296	1,992	July	
906	9,509	785	—	41	8,683	99	77	140	613	—	205	2,662	Aug.	
2,361	9,024	—	300	41	8,683	20	238	123	612	—	191	2,906	Sep.	
643	8,754	40	—	41	8,683	129	138	98	493	—	191	2,608	Oct.	
1,028	9,222	98	—	41	8,683	228	155	97	495	—	191	3,457	Nov.	
1,396	10,466	1,742	—	41	8,683	607	77	67	337	—	184	14 8,268	Dec.	
1,452	8,863	139	—	41	8,683	148	120	67	337	—	184	14 8,760	1972 Jan.	
2,215	8,724	—	—	41	8,683	54	20	66	242	—	96	14 9,303	Feb.	
547	8,724	—	—	41	8,683	—	120	61	240	—	96	14 8,917	March	
1,225	8,724	—	—	41	8,683	41	120	61	235	—	96	14 8,509	April 7	
458	8,724	—	—	41	8,683	48	20	61	235	—	96	14 5,373	April 15	
562	8,724	—	—	41	8,683	—	20	61	229	—	96	14 5,327	April 23	
106	8,808	84	—	41	8,683	190	20	61	229	—	96	14 5,445	April 30	
122	8,724	—	—	41	8,683	194	20	61	226	—	96	14 5,466	May 7	
95	8,724	—	—	41	8,683	145	—	61	209	—	96	14 5,380	May 15	
99	8,724	—	—	41	8,683	—	—	61	209	—	96	14 5,035	May 23	
453	8,758	34	—	41	8,683	117	—	61	209	—	96	14 6,041	May 31	

Other (Federal education loan)	Domestic enterprises and individuals				Balances on special accounts for cash deposits	Foreign depositors	Contra-entry to special drawing rights allocated	Liabilities for mobilisation and liquidity paper sold	Provisions	Capital and reserves	Other liability items 13	Memorandum Item: Currency		Position on return date
	Total	Federal Post Office 12	Other enterprises and individuals									Total	of which Coin	
—	1,107	843	264	—	259	—	2,599	1,260	1,066	606	29,545	1,853	1964 Dec.	
—	1,180	899	281	—	420	—	1,064	1,475	1,151	656	31,453	1,997	1965 Dec.	
—	1,679	1,375	304	—	511	—	878	1,690	1,253	883	32,906	2,136	1966 Dec.	
—	1,445	1,095	350	—	614	—	2,245	1,925	1,370	742	33,829	2,255	1967 Dec.	
—	1,482	1,091	391	—	336	—	2,534	2,110	1,470	1,026	34,943	2,444	1968 Dec.	
—	1,582	1,174	408	—	386	—	2,029	1,170	1,150	215	37,275	2,658	1969 Dec.	
256	2,042	1,630	312	—	343	738	7,532	1,170	1,150	2,459	39,488	3,008	1970 Dec.	
260	2,843	2,478	365	—	276	1,364	8,258	1,170	1,150	2,752	39,188	3,038	1971 March	
260	2,804	2,388	416	—	615	1,364	9,105	2,370	1,370	1,015	41,177	3,112	May	
260	3,328	2,877	451	—	608	1,364	6,157	2,370	1,370	1,464	40,950	3,131	June	
260	2,349	1,943	406	—	522	1,364	6,359	2,370	1,370	1,453	42,643	3,311	July	
260	2,613	2,206	407	—	422	1,364	6,364	2,370	1,370	1,651	42,016	3,335	Aug.	
260	3,133	2,738	395	—	426	1,364	6,171	2,370	1,370	1,788	41,987	3,402	Sep.	
260	2,057	1,672	385	—	615	1,364	6,337	2,370	1,370	1,954	42,095	3,445	Oct.	
260	2,573	2,149	424	—	577	1,364	7,367	2,370	1,370	1,989	43,284	3,494	Nov.	
—	2,242	1,735	507	—	941	1,364	6,477	2,370	1,370	3,239	43,159	3,665	Dec.	
—	2,248	1,803	445	—	940	1,985	7,384	2,370	1,370	3,093	42,163	3,663	1972 Jan.	
—	3,182	2,745	437	—	1,102	1,985	7,484	2,370	1,370	3,245	42,108	3,677	Feb.	
—	3,303	2,893	410	22	1,002	1,985	8,116	2,370	1,370	3,370	43,982	3,735	March	
—	1,994	1,571	423	285	1,011	1,985	8,402	2,370	1,370	3,407	42,283	3,748	April 7	
—	1,076	683	393	284	975	1,985	8,477	2,370	1,370	518	42,119	3,753	April 15	
—	1,228	823	405	284	1,186	1,985	8,465	2,370	1,370	525	40,584	3,757	April 23	
—	1,675	1,241	434	312	983	1,985	8,231	2,370	1,370	528	44,307	3,767	April 30	
—	1,508	1,106	402	1,159	993	1,985	7,881	2,370	1,370	552	43,618	3,778	May 7	
—	1,354	900	454	1,161	1,037	1,985	7,601	2,370	1,370	575	42,707	3,960	May 15	
—	1,582	1,162	420	1,159	1,015	1,985	7,554	2,370	1,370	611	41,239	3,976	May 23	
—	2,009	1,599	410	1,177	968	1,985	7,648	2,370	1,370	600	44,500	3,984	May 31	

due to currency conversion in Berlin (West); including amounts exchanged into Treasury bills and discountable Treasury bonds and sold, see item "Liabilities for mobilisation and liquidity paper sold". — 9 Containing items "German coin", "Balances on postal giro account" and "Other assets". — 10 Excluding deposits of the German

Federal Post Office which, until January 1971, were included in this item in the Monthly Reports. — 11 Local authorities and social security funds. — 12 In the Monthly Reports until January 1971 included in item "Domestic banks". — 13 Including various accounts of "Liabilities in respect of foreign business", which represent neither liabilities to

foreigners nor to domestic banks. — 14 On Dec. 23, 1971 including DM 5,998 million representing "Compensatory amount required for new valuation of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies"; from Dec. 31, 1971 DM 5,996 million; from April 15, 1972 DM 3,101 million.

posits		Bank savings bonds 7	Savings deposits	Loans on a trust basis	Bearer bonds outstanding 8	Provisions	Accumulated depreciation reserves	Capital (Incl. published reserves according to Art. 10 Banking Law) 10	Other liabilities 9, 10	Memorandum Items:			End of month
3 months to less than 4 years 5	4 years and over 6									Total liabilities 1	Liabilities for guarantees	Liabilities for transactions under repurchase agreement (unless shown among liabilities above the line)	
21,446	38,488	.	69,873	16,823	42,115	2,866	4,417	14,054	7,509	320,765	11,368		1962 Dec.
22,694	41,987	.	81,521	18,197	50,504	3,173	4,601	15,619	7,706	361,354	13,412		1963 Dec.
22,926	43,013	.	94,212	21,765	60,460	3,558	4,880	17,539	8,122	401,716	14,637		1964 Dec.
28	23,557	44,601	110,677	29	23,894	69,613	3,857	5,200	19,554	8,796	23,447,561	16,574	1965 Dec.
29,395	34	45,619	127,112	35	29,144	74,520	4,133	5,665	18,565	9,437	488,496	17,936	1966 Dec.
32,155	38	46,096	249	39	31,255	83,841	4,497	6,071	20,380	11,800	553,856	18,822	1967 Dec.
43,250	41	45,429	1,818	41	45,429	97,963	4,928	6,629	23,061	12,016	636,806	21,273	1968 Dec. 11
39,644	43	52,512	1,808	43	43,644	93,135	4,967	2,049	23,180	16,166	636,389	21,381	1968 Dec. 11
43,060	43	56,493	3,765	43	43,060	106,074	4,808	2,141	26,055	17,826	711,244	26,769	1969 Dec.
41,775	44	56,981	4,252	45	35,372	108,705	5,304	2,422	27,639	19,813	708,103	28,670	1970 March
41,971	44	57,229	4,592	45	35,372	111,363	5,223	2,495	28,587	21,861	732,089	30,195	June
41,212	44	58,400	4,874	45	35,992	114,736	5,176	2,518	29,009	25,776	751,315	31,297	Sept.
38,372	44	59,345	5,234	45	36,339	118,748	5,182	2,525	29,473	19,477	797,866	34,506	Dec. 12
38,372	44	59,345	5,234	45	36,339	118,748	5,182	2,525	29,473	19,257	793,569	34,506	Dec. 12
38,406	44	59,643	5,601	45	36,394	120,009	5,502	2,619	29,608	22,594	878,311	34,865	1971 Jan.
38,378	44	59,913	5,782	45	38,453	120,741	5,656	2,735	29,951	21,579	791,550	35,330	Feb.
38,868	44	60,223	5,932	45	38,590	122,015	5,827	2,819	30,071	23,304	795,782	36,994	March
40,313	44	60,586	6,092	45	36,692	123,856	5,863	2,844	30,373	22,934	806,214	37,455	April
42,040	44	60,909	6,199	45	36,766	125,143	5,831	2,858	30,750	23,789	823,191	37,657	May
41,869	44	61,113	6,281	45	36,752	125,910	5,810	2,864	30,962	28,680	820,075	38,410	June
39,361	44	62,232	6,445	45	36,891	127,668	5,756	2,866	31,145	28,828	829,817	39,062	July
38,540	44	62,815	6,587	45	37,175	129,007	5,771	2,869	31,217	28,124	840,006	38,633	Aug.
39,580	44	63,107	6,720	45	37,270	130,121	5,764	2,878	31,482	30,464	848,036	38,549	Sept.
41,290	44	63,675	6,919	45	37,382	131,590	5,730	2,881	31,539	32,156	856,070	37,773	Oct.
39,358	44	63,940	7,089	45	37,589	132,743	5,712	2,885	31,635	31,507	875,807	39,411	Nov.
40,242	44	64,980	7,402	45	37,888	134,137	5,887	2,876	32,064	21,001	899,147	41,182	Dec.
38,804	44	65,136	7,920	45	37,981	138,663	6,332	2,991	32,428	25,361	895,427	40,978	1972 Jan.
39,774	44	65,764	8,350	45	38,166	141,758	6,643	3,111	32,722	24,680	907,505	41,649	Feb.
41,350	44	66,159	8,725	45	38,340	144,570	6,851	3,222	33,116	26,430	911,815	41,424	March
41,988	44	66,707	8,918	45	38,429	146,866	6,929	3,256	33,413	25,500	922,149	41,277	April p

contain some external liabilities. — 11 See footnote * — 12 See Table III, 2, footnote 12. — 13 — DM 870 million. — 14 — DM 133 million. — 15 + DM 133 million. — 16 — DM 107 million. — 17 + DM 76 million. — 18 — DM 183 million. — 19 — DM 1,819 million. — 20 — DM 122 million. — 21 — DM 1,697 million. — 22 + DM 1,636 million. — 23 — DM 130 million. — 24 — DM 254 million. — 25 — DM 200 million. — 26 + DM 264 million. — 27 — DM 92 million. — 28 + DM 92 million. — 29 — DM 59 million. — 30 — DM 593 million. — 31 — DM 294 million. — 32 — DM 253 million. — 33 + DM 2,797 million. — 34 + DM 58 million. — 35 + DM 2,739 million. — 36 — DM 433 million. — 37 — DM 2,620 million. — 38 + DM 260 million. — 39 — DM 260 million. — 40 + DM 137 million. — 41 — DM 137 million. — 42 — DM 177 million. — 43 — DM 816 million. — 44 — DM 297 million. — 45 + DM 297 million. — 46 — DM 72 million. — 47 — DM 211 million. — 48 — DM 887 million. — 49 — DM 460 million. — 50 — DM 180 million. — 51 — DM 200 million. — 52 — DM 427 million. — 53 — DM 214 million. — 54 — DM 278 million. — 55 — DM 166 million. — 56 — DM 112 million. — 57 — DM 69 million. — 58 + DM 185 million. — 59 — DM 185 million. — 60 + DM 66 million. — 61 — DM 194 million. — 62 — DM 458 million. — 63 + DM 68 million. — 64 + DM 205 million. — 65 — DM 100 million. — p Provisional.

										Long-term	
Book credits and loans 2	Bills discounted 1	Loans on a trust basis	Securities (excluding bank bonds) 3	Total including security holdings, equalisation and covering claims	excluding	Book credits and loans 2	Loans on a trust basis	Securities (excluding bank bonds) 3	Equalisation and covering claims	End of month	
16,297	.	542	460	115,714	109,989	94,547	15,442	5,725	—	1962 Dec.	
9 18,897	.	639	609	6 131,153	6 125,123	6 108,246	16,877	6,030	—	1963 Dec.	
11 21,098	.	682	665	13 148,697	13 141,961	14 122,084	15 19,877	6,736	—	1964 Dec.	
24,829	.	486	658	16 165,988	158,595	17 136,652	18 21,943	7,393	—	1965 Dec.	
28,601	.	690	598	20 178,533	171,054	23 147,451	24 23,603	7,479	—	1966 Dec.	
29,683	.	613	1,162	27 193,135	185,882	28 161,311	29 24,571	7,253	—	1967 Dec.	
30,863	.	680	1,617	32 215,792	206,258	32 180,876	25,382	9,534	—	1968 Dec. 4	
27,801	3,913	666	1,602	219,565	210,422	185,167	25,255	9,143	—	1968 Dec. 4	
31 31,580	4,650	711	1,692	33 245,753	245,753	34 209,944	25,467	10,342	—	1969 Dec.	
32,643	4,773	556	1,564	36 250,199	239,353	37 213,516	38 25,837	10,846	—	1970 March	
34,583	5,030	664	1,450	254,833	244,015	218,002	26,013	10,818	—	1970 June	
37,256	5,050	788	1,438	260,575	249,832	223,694	26,138	10,743	—	1970 Sep.	
41 39,994	5,261	930	1,733	268,349	257,579	230,630	26,822	11,097	—	1970 Dec. 5	
39,994	5,261	1,261	1,733	268,676	268,676	230,630	26,949	11,097	—	1970 Dec. 5	
40,223	5,282	1,163	1,661	269,372	258,535	231,630	26,905	10,837	—	1971 Jan.	
40,502	5,255	1,121	1,621	271,216	260,207	233,325	26,882	11,009	—	1971 Feb.	
41,843	5,204	1,101	1,579	273,006	261,908	234,919	26,989	11,098	—	1971 March	
42,180	5,198	1,141	1,434	275,433	264,276	237,203	27,073	11,157	—	1971 April	
42,667	5,247	1,105	1,406	277,506	266,037	238,901	27,136	11,469	—	1971 May	
44,292	5,296	1,108	1,256	279,090	267,702	240,552	27,150	11,388	—	1971 June	
45,168	5,229	1,064	1,272	282,144	270,762	243,470	27,292	11,382	—	1971 July	
46,958	5,258	1,051	1,539	285,279	273,611	246,446	27,365	11,468	—	1971 Aug.	
48,500	5,173	1,005	1,630	288,118	276,620	249,205	27,415	11,498	—	1971 Sep.	
49,633	5,275	979	1,809	290,988	279,238	251,699	27,539	11,750	—	1971 Oct.	
50,124	5,225	899	1,808	293,667	281,993	254,323	27,670	11,674	—	1971 Nov.	
51,871	5,390	1,410	1,950	55 298,212	55 286,757	258,801	55 27,956	11,455	—	1971 Dec.	
51,644	5,370	1,121	2,361	300,795	289,173	261,520	27,653	11,622	—	1972 Jan.	
51,858	5,453	1,115	2,385	303,792	292,281	264,457	27,824	11,511	—	1972 Feb.	
52,434	5,555	1,086	2,357	307,006	295,411	267,516	27,895	11,595	—	1972 March	
53,224	5,568	983	2,317	309,804	298,204	270,360	27,844	11,600	—	1972 April p	

34 + DM 213 million. — 35 — DM 78 million. — 42 + DM 54 million. — 43 + DM 168 million. — 50 + DM 420 million. — 51 — DM 80 million. —
 36 — DM 107 million. — 37 — DM 297 million. — 44 — DM 122 million. — 45 — DM 84 million. — 52 — DM 177 million. — 53 — DM 213 million. —
 38 + DM 268 million. — 39 — DM 100 million. — 46 + DM 84 million. — 47 + DM 79 million. — 54 — DM 112 million. — 55 + DM 66 million. —
 40 + DM 100 million. — 41 — DM 54 million. — 48 + DM 159 million. — 49 — DM 261 million. — p Provisional.

III. Banks

5. Deposits and borrowing from non-banks, by creditor group, maturity and category*

Millions of DM

End of month	Deposits and borrowing total 1	Sight deposits			Time deposits with maturities of 1 month and over (excluding bank savings bonds and loans on a trust basis) 1, 2					
		Total	on demand	less than 1 month	Total	1 month to less than 4 years 2				4 years and over
						Total	1 month to less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	over 1 year to less than 4 years	
Non-banks, total										
1962 Dec.	190,905	40,083	.	.	64,126	25,638	4,192	9,678	11,768	38,488
1963 Dec.	5 212,408	43,345	.	.	5 69,345	5 27,358	4,664	5 10,176	12,518	41,987
1964 Dec.	6 233,499	7 46,292	.	.	8 71,230	28,217	5,291	9,661	13,265	8 43,013
1965 Dec.	258,110	10 50,174	.	.	11 73,365	28,764	5,207	8,820	14,737	44,601
1966 Dec.	16 285,813	49,905	.	.	17 79,652	34,033	4,638	16,311	13,084	17 45,619
1967 Dec.	319,856	57,580	.	.	19 86,100	40,004	7,849	18,084	14,071	19 46,096
1968 Dec. 4	21 361,243	62,409	.	.	21 98,334	52,905	9,655	25,861	17,389	21 45,429
Dec. 4	365,364	62,298	61,475	.	101,912	49,400	9,758	31,257	8,387	52,512
1969 Dec.	405,917	66,481	64,620	1,861	114,888	58,395	15,335	35,405	7,655	56,493
1970 March	402,878	60,693	60,128	567	22 113,523	56,542	14,787	34,675	7,100	22 56,981
June	414,758	64,926	63,933	993	119,117	61,888	19,917	35,987	5,984	57,229
Sep.	419,900	64,991	64,371	620	121,391	62,991	21,779	35,948	5,264	58,400
Dec.	447,058	72,960	70,620	2,340	127,065	67,740	29,368	33,750	4,622	59,345
1971 Jan.	444,951	66,766	66,233	533	128,930	69,287	30,881	33,841	4,565	59,843
Feb.	449,473	67,523	66,842	681	130,138	70,225	31,847	34,029	4,349	59,913
March	451,119	67,367	68,827	540	130,285	70,062	31,194	34,797	4,071	60,223
April	457,606	69,148	68,694	454	133,465	72,879	32,566	36,530	3,783	60,586
May	466,054	73,701	73,040	661	136,037	75,128	33,088	38,251	3,789	60,909
June	463,885	74,291	73,559	732	131,826	70,813	28,944	38,408	3,461	61,113
July	465,919	75,292	74,483	809	131,893	69,661	30,300	36,081	3,280	62,232
Aug.	469,546	75,951	75,339	612	132,781	69,966	31,426	35,434	3,106	62,815
Sep.	470,657	75,622	74,933	689	133,249	70,142	30,562	36,448	3,132	63,107
Oct.	24 476,126	76,253	75,707	546	24 136,191	24 72,516	31,226	24 38,185	3,105	63,675
Nov.	483,960	81,396	80,769	627	137,135	73,195	33,837	36,259	3,099	63,940
Dec.	25 504,002	83,460	81,114	2,346	142,774	77,794	37,552	36,408	3,834	64,980
1972 Jan.	501,106	76,572	76,016	556	143,691	78,555	39,751	34,376	4,428	65,136
Feb.	506,934	77,792	77,218	574	145,245	79,481	39,707	35,158	4,616	65,764
March	506,002	78,503	77,886	617	141,777	75,618	34,268	36,587	4,763	66,159
April p	512,349	80,672	80,017	655	143,063	76,356	34,368	37,205	4,783	66,707
Domestic non-banks										
1962 Dec.	188,392	38,831	.	.	63,359	25,193	4,104	9,534	11,555	38,166
1963 Dec.	209,417	41,981	.	.	68,335	26,748	4,571	9,995	12,182	41,587
1964 Dec.	6 230,443	7 44,896	.	.	8 70,352	27,776	5,228	9,604	12,944	8 42,576
1965 Dec.	254,742	10 48,592	.	.	26 72,593	27 28,396	5,155	28 8,687	29 14,554	44,197
1966 Dec.	16 282,285	48,439	.	.	17 78,840	33,770	4,576	16,233	12,961	17 45,070
1967 Dec.	315,985	56,064	.	.	19 85,196	39,653	7,800	17,913	13,940	19 45,543
1968 Dec. 4	21 356,516	60,595	.	.	21 97,225	52,272	9,491	25,595	17,186	21 44,953
Dec. 4	360,630	60,488	59,671	817	100,803	48,861	9,584	30,969	8,308	51,942
1969 Dec.	400,193	64,352	62,563	1,789	113,378	57,448	14,822	35,021	7,603	55,930
1970 March	397,427	59,031	58,512	519	22 111,740	55,382	14,450	33,855	7,077	22 56,358
June	408,878	63,200	62,221	979	117,015	60,400	19,493	34,948	5,961	56,615
Sep.	413,430	63,183	62,657	526	118,817	61,151	21,235	34,682	5,234	57,666
Dec.	439,473	70,918	68,736	2,182	123,795	65,164	28,427	32,171	4,566	58,631
1971 Jan.	437,741	64,922	64,423	499	125,829	66,837	30,104	32,224	4,509	58,992
Feb.	442,250	65,729	65,074	655	126,984	67,719	30,951	32,477	4,291	59,285
March	443,773	65,559	65,040	519	127,039	67,468	30,331	33,119	4,016	59,573
April	449,996	67,302	66,881	421	130,027	70,132	31,601	34,802	3,729	59,895
May	458,679	71,528	70,873	655	133,191	72,982	32,500	36,755	3,727	60,209
June	457,335	72,283	71,554	729	129,755	69,341	28,695	37,246	3,400	60,414
July	459,775	73,235	72,431	804	130,193	68,664	30,008	35,437	3,219	61,529
Aug.	463,617	73,925	73,325	600	131,235	69,173	31,181	34,950	3,042	62,062
Sep.	464,683	73,538	72,856	682	131,731	69,424	30,355	35,996	3,073	62,307
Oct.	24 470,319	74,305	73,767	538	24 134,733	24 71,854	31,063	24 37,742	3,049	62,879
Nov.	478,141	79,405	78,785	620	135,705	72,542	33,669	35,833	3,040	63,163
Dec.	25 497,254	80,723	78,391	2,332	141,274	77,073	37,337	35,961	3,775	64,201
1972 Jan.	494,951	74,475	73,941	534	142,126	77,784	39,438	33,982	4,364	64,342
Feb.	500,492	75,430	74,888	542	143,672	78,755	39,426	34,770	4,559	64,917
March	499,741	76,349	75,749	600	140,209	74,893	33,996	36,188	4,709	65,316
April p	506,134	78,536	77,899	637	141,517	75,646	34,184	36,745	4,717	65,871

* The data deviate from those published in the Monthly Report of March 1969 in several respects (change in range of banks covered in classification of banking groups and in various items). The series have been made comparable as far as possible. Differences between the two lines given for

December 1968 show the break in continuity which cannot be eliminated (see Monthly Report of the Deutsche Bundesbank, Vol. 21, No. 4, April 1969, "Revision of banking statistics", p. 5). Statistical changes of DM 50 million and more not resulting from the revision of series are given separately

(increase +, decrease -) in the notes to the individual tables (here: footnote 5 and following). - 1 Up to first line for December 1968 excluding liabilities for registered bonds. - 2 Up to first line for December 1968 no relevant breakdown by maturity is available. Only for the last month of

Bank savings bonds 3			Savings deposits						Loans on a trust basis	Memo Item: Liabilities for transactions under repurchase agreement (unless shown among liabilities above the line)	End of month
Total	less than 4 years	4 years and over	Total	at statutory notice	with agreed period of notice						
					Total	less than 4 years	entitling to bonuses	4 years and over			
						other					
.	.	.	69,873	.	.	.	3,978	.	16,823	.	1962 Dec.
.	.	.	81,521	55,197	26,324	.	6,026	.	18,197	.	1963 Dec.
.	.	.	94,212	63,067	31,145	.	8,269	.	9 21,765	.	1964 Dec.
.	.	.	110,677	74,404	36,273	.	10,397	.	15 23,894	.	1965 Dec.
.	.	.	127,112	83,030	44,082	.	12,786	.	18 29,144	.	1966 Dec.
249	5	244	144,672	92,350	52,322	.	15,213	.	20 31,255	.	1967 Dec.
1,818	24	1,794	165,432	102,813	62,819	.	17,301	.	33,250	.	1968 Dec. 4
1,808	24	1,784	166,110	103,016	63,094	43,232	17,355	2,507	33,236	.	1968 Dec. 4
3,765	28	3,737	186,017	111,416	74,601	50,433	18,777	5,391	34,766	.	1969 Dec.
4,252	25	4,227	189,038	112,108	76,930	51,567	18,345	7,018	23 35,372	.	1970 March
4,592	23	4,569	190,585	111,578	79,009	51,905	19,243	7,861	35,536	.	June
4,874	20	4,854	192,852	113,821	78,831	52,872	17,322	8,637	35,992	.	Sep.
5,234	17	5,217	205,440	119,107	86,333	56,349	20,239	9,745	36,339	.	Dec.
5,601	16	5,585	207,260	121,585	85,675	56,903	18,723	10,049	36,394	.	1971 Jan.
5,782	16	5,766	209,577	122,983	86,594	57,169	19,089	10,336	36,453	.	Feb.
5,932	15	5,917	210,945	123,407	87,538	57,367	19,607	10,564	36,590	.	March
6,092	15	6,077	212,209	123,827	88,382	57,492	20,094	10,796	36,692	.	April
6,199	15	6,184	213,351	123,859	89,492	57,761	20,521	11,210	36,766	.	May
6,281	24	6,257	214,635	124,049	90,586	57,988	21,113	11,485	36,752	.	June
6,445	23	6,422	215,398	126,245	89,153	58,489	18,865	11,799	36,891	.	July
6,587	24	6,563	217,052	126,891	90,161	58,811	19,230	12,120	37,175	.	Aug.
6,720	13	6,707	217,796	127,007	90,789	58,746	19,692	12,351	37,270	.	Sep.
6,919	13	6,906	219,381	127,689	91,692	58,890	20,183	12,619	37,382	.	Oct.
7,089	13	7,076	220,751	128,090	92,661	59,027	20,716	12,918	37,589	.	Nov.
7,402	14	7,388	232,478	133,179	99,299	62,572	22,731	13,996	25 37,888	.	Dec.
7,920	.	.	234,942	135,800	99,142	63,686	20,832	14,624	37,981	.	1972 Jan.
8,350	.	.	237,381	136,671	100,710	64,238	21,302	15,170	38,166	.	Feb.
8,725	.	.	238,657	136,280	102,377	64,863	21,848	15,666	38,340	.	March
8,918	.	.	241,267	137,228	104,039	65,557	22,359	16,123	38,429	.	April p

.	.	.	69,422	.	.	.	3,978	.	16,780	.	1962 Dec.
.	.	.	80,970	.	.	.	6,026	.	18,131	.	1963 Dec.
.	.	.	93,500	.	.	.	8,269	.	9 21,695	.	1964 Dec.
.	.	.	109,758	.	.	.	10,397	.	15 23,799	.	1965 Dec.
.	.	.	126,029	.	.	.	12,786	.	18 28,977	.	1966 Dec.
249	5	244	143,428	.	.	.	15,213	.	20 31,058	.	1967 Dec.
1,818	24	1,794	163,882	.	.	.	17,301	.	32,996	.	1968 Dec. 4
1,798	24	1,774	164,560	102,097	62,463	42,629	17,355	2,479	32,981	602	Dec. 4
3,739	28	3,711	184,209	110,430	73,779	49,677	18,777	5,325	34,517	737	1969 Dec.
4,225	25	4,200	187,299	111,177	76,122	50,837	18,345	6,940	23 35,132	511	1970 March
4,563	23	4,540	188,837	110,669	78,168	51,153	19,243	7,772	35,263	548	June
4,844	20	4,824	190,863	112,902	77,961	52,097	17,322	8,542	35,723	1,083	Sep.
5,196	17	5,179	203,491	118,134	85,357	55,488	20,239	9,630	36,073	680	Dec.
5,585	16	5,549	205,299	120,603	84,696	56,043	18,723	9,930	36,126	1,006	1971 Jan.
5,746	16	5,730	207,595	121,994	85,601	56,301	19,089	10,211	36,196	980	Feb.
5,895	15	5,880	208,941	122,412	86,529	56,492	19,607	10,430	36,339	948	March
6,056	15	6,041	210,169	122,813	87,356	56,600	20,094	10,662	36,442	859	April
6,160	15	6,145	211,288	122,850	88,438	56,861	20,521	11,056	36,512	1,010	May
6,241	24	6,217	212,547	123,022	89,525	57,084	21,113	11,328	36,509	1,001	June
6,396	23	6,373	213,303	125,223	88,060	57,582	18,865	11,633	36,648	1,213	July
6,535	24	6,511	214,985	125,906	89,079	57,897	19,230	11,852	36,937	1,260	Aug.
6,656	13	6,643	215,724	126,026	89,698	57,826	19,692	12,180	37,034	1,348	Sep.
6,852	13	6,839	217,303	126,706	90,597	57,969	20,183	12,445	37,126	1,478	Oct.
7,020	13	7,007	218,673	127,097	91,576	58,120	20,716	12,740	37,338	1,267	Nov.
7,331	14	7,317	230,284	132,140	98,144	61,610	22,731	13,803	25 37,642	956	Dec.
7,862	.	.	232,749	134,754	97,995	62,730	20,832	14,433	37,739	783	1972 Jan.
8,290	.	.	235,174	135,621	99,553	63,275	21,302	14,976	37,926	959	Feb.
8,661	.	.	236,436	135,221	101,215	63,898	21,848	15,469	38,086	921	March
8,852	.	.	239,038	136,163	102,875	64,594	22,359	15,922	38,191	923	April p

each quarter were roughly comparable figures to hand for "Time deposits", but not for "Borrowed funds". - 3 Including bearer savings bonds, savings bonds issued by savings banks and the like. - 4 See footnote *. - 5 + DM 133 million. - 6 - DM 183 million. - 7 - DM 122 million. -

8 - DM 1,697 million. - 9 + DM 1,636 million. - 10 - DM 92 million. - 11 + DM 141 million. - 12 + DM 92 million. - 13 - DM 233 million. - 14 + DM 325 million. - 15 - DM 59 million. - 16 + DM 2,797 million. - 17 + DM 58 million. - 18 + DM 2,739 million. - 19 + DM 260 million. -

20 - DM 260 million. - 21 - DM 137 million. - 22 - DM 297 million. - 23 + DM 297 million. - 24 + DM 185 million. - 25 + DM 66 million. - 26 + DM 105 million. - 27 + DM 68 million. - 28 - DM 237 million. - 29 + DM 307 million. - p Provisional.

III. Banks

5. Deposits and borrowing from non-banks, by creditor group, maturity and category* (cont'd)

Millions of DM

End of month	Deposits and borrowing total 1	Sight deposits			Time deposits with maturities of 1 month and over 1, 2 (excluding bank savings bonds and loans on a trust basis)					
		Total	on demand	less than 1 month	Total	1 month to less than 4 years				4 years and over
						Total	1 month to less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	over 1 year to less than 4 years	
Domestic enterprises and individuals										
1962 Dec.	114,613	33,601	.	.	16,985	13,610	2,074	5,771	5,765	3,355
1963 Dec.	129,930	36,498	.	.	18,689	14,999	2,224	6,288	6,489	3,690
1964 Dec.	147,282	39,568	.	.	21,096	16,736	2,529	6,799	7,408	4,360
1965 Dec.	6 168,214	7 42,862	.	.	8 22,844	9 18,121	2,944	10 6,159	11 9,018	4,723
1966 Dec.	188,489	42,993	.	.	27,120	22,013	2,495	11,083	8,435	5,107
1967 Dec.	217,448	49,734	.	.	32,565	27,405	4,951	13,266	9,188	5,160
1968 Dec. 5	253,814	53,902	.	.	43,635	38,311	6,246	19,393	12,672	5,324
Dec. 5	282,311	55,420	54,903	517	48,044	37,688	6,494	24,444	6,750	10,356
1969 Dec.	295,051	58,555	57,196	1,359	56,409	43,739	10,165	27,172	6,402	12,670
1970 March	293,883	54,565	54,090	475	55,327	42,089	10,028	28,071	5,970	13,258
June	303,649	58,246	57,503	743	59,136	45,579	13,869	28,842	4,868	13,557
Sep.	307,443	58,771	58,369	402	59,929	45,576	14,924	26,653	3,999	14,353
Dec.	331,406	65,374	63,374	2,000	64,808	49,281	20,290	25,417	3,574	15,327
1971 Jan.	330,800	60,680	60,230	450	66,293	50,746	21,191	25,975	3,580	15,547
Feb.	333,884	61,066	60,512	554	66,493	50,759	21,880	25,489	3,390	15,734
March	336,109	61,388	60,917	471	66,783	50,851	21,751	25,894	3,206	15,932
April	341,917	62,989	62,607	382	69,512	53,346	23,444	27,055	2,847	16,166
May	348,321	66,553	65,986	567	71,205	54,919	23,738	28,298	2,883	16,288
June	347,941	67,112	66,534	578	68,789	52,350	20,735	28,891	2,724	16,439
July	351,164	68,627	67,947	680	69,442	52,620	22,144	27,920	2,556	16,822
Aug.	353,754	69,103	68,544	559	69,761	52,809	22,666	27,720	2,423	16,952
Sep.	354,884	68,812	68,225	587	70,233	53,129	22,199	28,431	2,499	17,104
Oct.	360,731	69,630	69,126	504	73,424	56,151	23,841	29,750	2,560	17,273
Nov.	367,959	74,488	73,909	579	74,232	56,920	25,579	28,719	2,622	17,312
Dec.	384,509	75,035	72,903	2,132	78,604	60,718	28,566	28,947	3,205	17,886
1972 Jan.	383,650	69,864	69,365	499	79,837	61,644	29,693	28,156	3,795	18,193
Feb.	387,517	70,265	69,767	498	80,421	61,777	28,595	29,199	3,983	18,644
March	388,128	71,710	71,150	560	78,014	59,080	24,153	30,803	4,124	18,934
April p	393,847	73,384	72,802	582	79,219	59,835	24,581	31,118	4,136	19,384
Domestic public authorities										
1962 Dec.	73,779	5,230	.	.	46,394	11,583	2,030	3,763	5,790	34,811
1963 Dec.	79,487	5,483	.	.	49,646	11,749	2,347	3,709	5,693	37,897
1964 Dec.	13 83,161	14 5,328	.	.	15 49,256	11,040	2,699	2,805	5,536	15 38,216
1965 Dec.	17 86,528	5,730	.	.	49,749	10,275	2,211	2,528	5,536	39,474
1966 Dec.	19 93,796	5,446	.	.	20 51,720	11,757	2,081	5,150	4,526	20 39,963
1967 Dec.	98,547	6,330	.	.	22 52,631	12,248	2,849	4,647	4,752	22 40,383
1968 Dec. 5	24 102,702	6,693	.	.	24 53,590	13,961	3,245	6,202	4,514	24 39,629
Dec. 5	98,319	5,068	4,768	300	52,759	11,173	3,090	6,525	1,558	41,586
1969 Dec.	105,142	5,797	5,367	430	56,967	13,707	4,657	7,849	1,201	43,260
1970 March	103,544	4,466	4,422	44	25 56,413	13,313	4,422	7,784	1,107	25 43,100
June	105,229	4,954	4,718	236	57,879	14,821	5,624	8,104	1,093	43,058
Sep.	105,987	4,412	4,288	124	58,888	15,575	6,311	8,029	1,235	43,313
Dec.	108,067	5,544	5,362	182	59,187	15,883	8,137	6,754	992	43,304
1971 Jan.	106,941	4,242	4,193	49	59,536	16,091	8,913	6,249	929	43,445
Feb.	108,386	4,663	4,562	101	60,491	16,960	9,071	6,988	901	43,531
March	107,664	4,171	4,123	48	60,256	16,615	8,580	7,225	810	43,641
April	108,079	4,313	4,274	39	60,515	16,786	8,157	7,747	882	43,729
May	110,358	4,975	4,867	88	61,986	18,063	8,762	8,457	644	43,923
June	109,394	5,171	5,020	151	60,966	16,991	7,960	8,355	676	43,975
July	108,611	4,608	4,484	124	60,751	16,044	7,864	7,517	663	44,707
Aug.	109,863	4,822	4,781	41	61,474	16,364	8,515	7,230	619	45,110
Sep.	109,799	4,726	4,631	95	61,498	16,295	8,156	7,565	574	45,203
Oct.	27 109,588	4,675	4,641	34	27 61,309	27 15,703	7,222	27 7,992	489	27 45,606
Nov.	110,182	4,917	4,876	41	61,473	15,622	8,090	7,114	418	45,851
Dec.	28 112,745	5,688	5,488	200	62,670	16,355	8,771	7,014	570	28 46,315
1972 Jan.	111,301	4,611	4,576	35	62,289	16,140	9,745	5,826	569	46,149
Feb.	112,975	5,165	5,121	44	63,251	16,978	10,831	5,571	576	46,273
March	111,613	4,639	4,599	40	62,195	15,813	9,843	5,385	585	46,382
April p	112,287	5,152	5,097	55	62,298	15,811	9,603	5,627	581	46,487

For footnotes *, 1, 2 and 3 see Table III, 5, p. 20*/21*. — 4 Up to first line for December 1968 breakdown by economic sectors is not fully comparable; cf. Table

III, 16 (b), and footnote *. — 5 See footnote *. — 6 + DM 82 million. — 7 — DM 92 million. — 8 + DM 87 million. — 9 + DM 68 million. —

10 — DM 217 million. — 11 + DM 285 million. — 12 + DM 87 million. — 13 — DM 171 million. — 14 — DM 122 million. — 15 — DM 1,712 million. —

Bank savings bonds 3			Savings deposits				Loans on a trust basis	Memo Item: Liabilities for transactions under repurchase agreement (unless shown among liabilities above the line)	End of month	
Total	less than 4 years	4 years and over	Total 4	at statutory notice	with agreed period of notice					
					Total	less than 4 years				4 years and over
						entitling to bonuses	other			
			63,737				3,978		310	1962 Dec.
			74,405				6,026		338	1963 Dec.
			86,402				8,269		216	1964 Dec.
			102,268				10,397		240	1965 Dec.
			118,087				12,786		289	1966 Dec.
249	5	244	134,582				15,213		318	1967 Dec.
1,818	24	1,794	154,073				17,301		366	1968 Dec. 5
1,714	24	1,690	156,763	98,603	58,160	38,610	17,355	2,195	370	1968 Dec. 5
3,575	28	3,547	176,104	107,152	66,952	45,407	18,777	4,768	408	1969 Dec.
4,060	25	4,035	179,470	108,004	71,466	46,772	18,345	6,349	461	1970 March
4,397	23	4,374	181,409	107,802	73,607	47,230	19,243	7,134	461	1970 June
4,667	20	4,647	183,629	110,105	73,524	48,378	17,322	7,824	447	1970 Sep.
5,004	17	4,987	195,970	115,167	80,803	51,736	20,239	8,828	450	1970 Dec.
5,367	16	5,351	198,003	117,642	80,361	52,500	18,723	9,138	457	1971 Jan.
5,550	16	5,534	200,317	119,018	81,299	52,792	19,089	9,418	458	1971 Feb.
5,699	15	5,684	201,735	119,457	82,278	53,073	19,607	9,598	504	1971 March
5,859	15	5,844	203,038	119,848	83,190	53,258	20,094	9,838	519	1971 April
5,958	15	5,943	204,097	119,942	84,155	53,437	20,521	10,197	508	1971 May
6,038	24	6,014	205,460	120,191	85,269	53,705	21,113	10,451	542	1971 June
6,200	23	6,177	206,347	122,481	83,866	54,257	18,865	10,744	548	1971 July
6,339	24	6,315	207,992	123,162	84,830	54,565	19,230	11,035	559	1971 Aug.
6,467	13	6,454	208,804	123,321	85,483	54,555	19,692	11,236	568	1971 Sep.
6,657	13	6,644	210,448	124,016	86,432	54,770	20,183	11,479	572	1971 Oct.
6,821	13	6,808	211,846	124,416	87,430	54,948	20,716	11,766	572	1971 Nov.
7,121	14	7,107	223,162	129,373	93,789	58,281	22,731	12,777	587	1971 Dec.
7,652			225,661	131,983	93,678	59,448	20,832	13,398	636	1972 Jan.
8,061			228,032	132,790	95,242	60,033	21,302	13,907	738	1972 Feb.
8,428			229,226	132,407	96,819	60,576	21,848	14,395	750	1972 March
8,613			231,867	133,368	98,499	61,289	22,359	14,851	764	1972 April p

			5,685						16,470	1962 Dec.
			6,565						17,793	1963 Dec.
			7,098						16	1964 Dec.
			7,490						18	1965 Dec.
			7,942						21	1966 Dec.
			8,846						23	1967 Dec.
			9,809							1968 Dec. 5
84		84	7,797	3,494	4,303	4,019		284	32,610	1968 Dec. 5
164		164	8,105	3,278	4,827	4,270		557	34,109	1969 Dec.
165		165	7,829	3,173	4,656	4,065		591	34,671	1970 March
166		166	7,428	2,867	4,561	3,923		638	34,802	1970 June
177		177	7,234	2,797	4,437	3,719		718	35,276	1970 Sep.
192		192	7,521	2,967	4,554	3,752		802	35,623	1970 Dec.
198		198	7,296	2,961	4,335	3,543		792	35,669	1971 Jan.
196		196	7,278	2,976	4,302	3,509		793	35,738	1971 Feb.
196		196	7,206	2,955	4,251	3,419		832	35,835	1971 March
197		197	7,131	2,965	4,166	3,342		824	35,923	1971 April
202		202	7,191	2,908	4,283	3,424		859	36,004	1971 May
203		203	7,087	2,831	4,256	3,379		877	35,967	1971 June
196		196	6,956	2,742	4,214	3,325		889	36,100	1971 July
196		196	6,993	2,744	4,249	3,332		917	36,378	1971 Aug.
189		189	6,920	2,705	4,215	3,271		944	36,466	1971 Sep.
195		195	6,855	2,690	4,165	3,199		966	36,554	1971 Oct.
199		199	6,827	2,681	4,146	3,172		974	36,766	1971 Nov.
210		210	7,122	2,767	4,355	3,329	1,026	28	37,055	1971 Dec.
210			7,088	2,771	4,317	3,282		1,035	37,103	1972 Jan.
229			7,142	2,831	4,311	3,242		1,069	37,188	1972 Feb.
233			7,210	2,814	4,396	3,322		1,074	37,336	1972 March
239			7,171	2,795	4,376	3,305		1,071	37,427	1972 April p

16 + DM 1,683 million. — 17 — DM 128 million. —
 18 — DM 146 million. — 19 + DM 2,797 million. —
 20 + DM 58 million. — 21 + DM 2,739 million. —

22 + DM 260 million. — 23 — DM 260 million. —
 24 — DM 137 million. — 25 — DM 297 million. —

26 + DM 297 million. — 27 + DM 185 million. —
 28 + DM 66 million. — p Provisional.

III. Banks

6. Lending to domestic public authorities, by debtor group* (excluding Treasury bill credits, security holdings, equalisation and covering claims)

Millions of DM

End of month	Lending to domestic public authorities				Federal Government, Equalisation of Burdens Fund, ERP Special Fund				Länder Governments			
	Total	Short-term 1	Medium-term 1, 2	Long-term 2	Total	Short-term 1	Medium-term 1, 2	Long-term 2	Total	Short-term 1	Medium-term 1, 2	Long-term 2
1968 Dec.	49,308	782	2,954	45,572	10,206	202	599	9,405	8,539	120	752	7,667
1969 Dec.	3 56,500	725	2,988	3 52,787	14,708	96	971	13,641	8,751	161	638	7,952
1970 March	58,548	824	2,735	54,987	15,938	201	845	14,892	8,689	166	588	7,835
June	59,958	872	2,873	56,211	16,869	181	907	15,781	8,731	179	680	7,872
Sep.	61,861	822	3,153	57,886	17,517	109	976	16,432	6 9,006	166	745	7 8,095
Dec.	65,179	1,102	4,110	59,967	17,715	84	1,180	16,451	10,515	376	1,320	8,819
1971 Jan.	66,297	1,196	4,265	60,836	18,197	154	1,291	16,752	10,632	365	1,309	8,958
Feb.	66,663	1,227	4,173	61,263	18,066	160	1,254	16,652	10,931	469	1,244	9,218
March	67,057	1,355	4,098	61,604	17,897	188	1,221	16,488	11,001	463	1,197	9,341
April	67,823	1,304	4,352	62,167	17,742	71	1,210	16,461	11,295	462	1,373	9,460
May	68,782	1,377	4,562	62,843	17,772	75	1,232	16,465	11,932	601	1,502	9,829
June	69,596	1,733	4,569	63,294	17,729	177	1,194	16,358	11,890	645	1,512	9,733
July	70,837	1,752	4,715	64,170	17,817	313	1,186	16,318	12,061	645	1,621	9,795
Aug.	71,274	1,490	4,801	64,983	17,645	136	1,210	16,299	12,471	707	1,631	10,133
Sep.	72,133	1,645	4,980	65,508	17,851	144	1,272	16,435	12,546	693	1,718	10,135
Oct.	72,961	1,719	4,895	66,347	17,744	161	1,273	16,310	12,426	679	1,607	10,140
Nov.	74,181	1,635	5,021	67,525	17,971	94	1,303	16,574	12,745	684	1,829	10,452
Dec.	76,085	1,887	4,926	69,272	18,316	101	1,218	16,997	13,151	759	1,581	10,811
1972 Jan.	76,859	2,072	5,114	69,673	18,377	209	1,339	16,829	13,296	741	1,640	10,915
Feb.	77,421	1,986	5,036	70,399	18,434	166	1,314	16,954	13,393	712	1,639	11,042
March	78,074	1,994	4,879	71,201	18,494	130	1,305	17,059	13,386	565	1,551	11,270
April p	79,029	1,962	4,922	72,145	18,630	146	1,325	17,159	13,418	513	1,514	11,391

* Excluding lending to Federal Railways, Federal Post Office and publicly owned enterprises, which are comprised under "Enterprises and individuals"

(Table III, 4). Methodological discrepancies on the data on bank lending to domestic public authorities are contained in Tables VII, 5 and 6 are explained in the

annex to the article on "Public authorities' bank balances and other claims on banks" (Monthly Report of the Deutsche Bundesbank, Vol. 24,

7. Deposits and borrowing from domestic public authorities, by creditor group*

Millions of DM

End of month	Deposits and borrowing total 1	Federal Government, Equalisation of Burdens Fund, ERP Special Fund					Länder Governments					Local authorities and	
		Total	Sight deposits	Time deposits		Savings deposits and savings bonds	Total	Sight deposits	Time deposits		Savings deposits and savings bonds	Total	Sight deposits
				less than 4 years	4 years and over 2				less than 4 years	4 years and over 2			
1968 Dec.	98,319	28,214	236	860	27,068	50	42,572	701	1,240	40,608	23	13,155	2,477
1969 Dec.	105,142	30,296	137	971	29,132	56	44,102	990	1,382	41,712	18	15,241	2,900
1970 March	103,544	30,159	87	709	29,311	52	43,988	847	1,189	41,935	15	14,643	1,959
June	105,229	30,398	79	1,045	29,221	53	44,278	813	1,390	42,041	34	14,042	2,084
Sep.	105,987	30,665	95	791	29,733	46	44,533	718	1,331	42,447	37	12,951	1,970
Dec.	108,067	5 30,291	98	974	5 29,172	47	6 45,259	974	944	6 43,297	44	13,349	2,714
1971 Jan.	106,941	30,121	113	712	29,250	46	45,142	598	1,166	43,337	41	12,208	2,045
Feb.	108,366	30,213	57	739	29,372	45	45,366	677	1,295	43,355	39	13,029	2,266
March	107,664	30,382	115	731	29,490	46	45,345	649	1,273	43,385	38	12,158	1,913
April	108,079	30,432	50	737	29,600	45	45,377	551	1,368	43,417	41	12,014	2,189
May	110,358	30,573	73	755	29,700	45	45,601	616	1,424	43,522	39	13,150	2,514
June	109,394	30,776	61	1,049	29,620	46	45,546	707	1,387	43,415	37	12,115	2,154
July	108,611	30,521	48	759	29,671	43	45,508	717	1,223	43,527	41	11,973	2,215
Aug.	109,863	30,722	49	775	29,855	43	45,432	628	1,194	43,573	37	12,752	2,493
Sep.	109,799	30,844	122	720	29,979	23	45,651	776	1,296	43,599	40	11,895	2,153
Oct.	3 109,588	3 30,903	50	3 923	29,908	22	45,667	771	1,105	43,757	34	11,765	2,250
Nov.	110,182	31,191	85	856	30,227	23	45,194	566	737	43,853	38	12,280	2,548
Dec.	7 112,745	31,830	83	1,274	30,448	25	7 45,808	910	827	7 44,033	38	12,603	2,684
1972 Jan.	111,301	31,547	299	742	30,481	25	45,485	623	916	43,909	37	11,705	2,183
Feb.	112,975	31,657	298	737	30,599	23	45,811	667	1,113	43,992	39	12,859	2,528
March	111,613	31,778	201	765	30,789	23	46,029	661	1,253	44,080	35	12,231	2,112
April p	112,287	31,760	84	776	30,875	25	45,890	701	1,086	44,069	34	12,665	2,639

* Excluding deposits and borrowing from Federal Railways, Federal Post Office and publicly owned

enterprises, which are comprised under "Enterprises and individuals" (Table III, 5). Statistical changes of

DM 50 million and more are given separately in footnotes 3 ff., increases being marked +.

Local authorities and local authority associations				Municipal special purpose associations with administrative functions				Social security funds				End of month
Total	Short-term 1	Medium-term 1,2	Long-term 2	Total	Short-term 1	Medium-term 1,2	Long-term 2	Total	Short-term 1	Medium-term 1,2	Long-term 2	
27,455	306	1,492	25,657	2,951	25	97	2,829	157	129	14	14	1968 Dec.
3 29,654	370	1,299	3 27,985	3,307	48	79	3,180	80	50	1	29	1969 Dec.
4 30,591	383	1,231	4 28,977	5 3,288	48	70	5 3,168	42	26	1	15	1970 March
31,022	405	1,226	29,391	3,272	62	59	3,151	62	45	1	18	June
8 31,945	437	1,361	9 30,147	3,348	80	71	3,197	45	30	—	15	Sep.
33,370	533	1,493	31,344	3,520	79	102	3,339	59	30	15	14	Dec.
33,828	528	1,555	31,745	3,542	82	95	3,365	98	67	15	16	1971 Jan.
34,026	489	1,566	31,971	3,587	86	94	3,407	53	23	15	15	Feb.
34,495	593	1,576	32,326	3,599	75	89	3,435	65	36	15	14	March
35,081	656	1,668	32,757	3,638	79	86	3,473	67	36	15	16	April
35,241	525	1,711	33,005	3,681	81	87	3,513	156	95	30	31	May
36,025	700	1,737	33,588	3,769	88	96	3,585	183	123	30	30	June
36,926	678	1,787	34,461	3,741	84	90	3,567	92	32	31	29	July
37,273	535	1,825	34,913	3,780	65	105	3,610	105	47	30	28	Aug.
37,824	696	1,849	35,279	3,818	77	109	3,632	94	35	32	27	Sep.
38,775	740	1,862	36,173	3,895	80	119	3,696	121	59	34	28	Oct.
39,340	708	1,924	36,708	3,991	93	134	3,764	134	76	31	27	Nov.
40,390	853	1,965	37,572	4,093	98	132	3,863	135	76	30	29	Dec.
40,984	948	1,993	38,043	4,110	99	141	3,870	92	75	1	16	1972 Jan.
41,356	936	1,941	38,479	4,150	100	141	3,909	88	72	1	15	Feb.
41,952	1,093	1,895	38,964	4,119	99	126	3,894	123	107	2	14	March
42,628	1,045	1,959	39,624	4,162	94	120	3,948	191	164	4	23	April p

No. 1, January 1972, p. 42). Statistical changes of DM 50 million and more are given separately in footnotes 3 ff., increases being marked +, de-

creases —. — 1 Including bills discounted. — 2 Including loans on a trust basis. — 3 — DM 213 million. — 4 — DM 66 million. — 5 + DM 66

million. — 6 + DM 92 million. — 7 + DM 81 million. — 8 — DM 92 million. — 9 — DM 81 million. — p Provisional.

Local authority associations			Municipal special purpose associations with administrative functions				Social security funds				End of month		
Time deposits		Savings deposits and savings bonds	Total	Sight deposits	Time deposits		Savings deposits and savings bonds	Total	Sight deposits	Time deposits		Savings deposits and savings bonds	
less than 4 years	4 years and over 2				less than 4 years	4 years and over 2				less than 4 years	4 years and over 2		
3,584	537	6,577	767	243	345	12	167	13,611	1,411	5,164	5,972	1,064	1968 Dec.
4,789	554	6,998	774	231	328	16	199	14,729	1,539	6,237	5,955	998	1969 Dec.
5,240	574	6,870	659	219	255	20	165	14,097	1,354	5,920	5,931	892	1970 March
4,896	594	6,468	719	253	282	15	169	15,792	1,725	7,208	5,989	870	June
4,317	413	6,251	679	231	273	19	156	17,159	1,398	8,863	5,977	921	Sep.
3,779	422	6,434	711	259	272	24	156	18,457	1,499	9,914	6,012	1,032	Dec.
3,537	415	6,211	634	231	242	12	149	18,836	1,255	10,434	6,100	1,047	1971 Jan.
4,132	420	6,211	674	244	262	10	158	19,084	1,419	10,532	6,112	1,021	Feb.
3,691	425	6,129	644	228	249	11	156	19,135	1,266	10,671	6,165	1,033	March
3,359	410	6,056	684	230	290	17	147	19,572	1,293	11,032	6,208	1,039	April
4,149	408	6,079	690	232	293	11	154	20,344	1,540	11,442	6,286	1,076	May
3,589	403	5,969	670	233	286	15	136	20,287	2,016	10,680	6,489	1,102	June
3,539	403	5,816	695	241	300	16	138	19,914	1,387	10,223	7,190	1,114	July
4,025	403	5,831	773	246	372	20	135	20,184	1,406	9,998	7,637	1,143	Aug.
3,570	419	5,753	734	240	342	20	132	20,675	1,435	10,427	7,652	1,161	Sep.
3,404	421	5,690	743	262	335	20	126	20,510	1,342	9,936	8,054	1,178	Oct.
3,658	415	5,659	765	279	341	18	127	20,752	1,439	10,030	8,104	1,179	Nov.
3,403	397	5,919	759	264	340	17	138	21,745	1,547	10,511	8,475	1,212	Dec.
3,246	392	5,884	737	262	313	17	145	21,327	1,244	10,923	8,453	1,207	1972 Jan.
4,003	391	5,937	788	256	370	25	137	21,860	1,416	10,755	8,454	1,235	Feb.
3,753	381	5,985	815	267	390	25	133	20,760	1,398	9,652	8,443	1,267	March
3,694	362	5,950	795	272	358	26	139	21,177	1,456	9,897	8,-562	1,262	April p

decreases —. — 1 For breakdown by category of deposit and maturity see Table III, 5. — 2 Including

loans on a trust basis. — 3 + DM 185 million. — 4 — DM 185 million. — 5 — DM 800 million. —

6 + DM 800 million. — 7 + DM 66 million. — p Provisional.

III. Banks

8. Assets of banking groups*

Internal and external assets

Millions of DM

End of month	Number of reporting banks	Volume of business 1	Cash reserve			Cheques and paper for collection 2	Lending to banks 3					Lending to non-banks		
			Total	of which Balances with Deutsche Bundesbank			Total	Balances and loans 3, 4	Bills discounted	Loans on a trust basis	Bank bonds 5	Total	Book credits and loans (excluding loans on a trust basis) 4	up to 1 year 6
All banking groups														
1972 Feb.	3,500	929,324	33,877	30,207	1,858	243,817	163,779	9,548	6,879	63,611	618,639	505,412	100,122	
March	3,498	938,557	31,157	27,266	2,403	245,935	165,285	10,349	6,822	63,479	627,010	512,814	103,265	
Commercial banks														
1972 Feb.	313	230,503	13,379	12,243	868	59,913	48,141	3,532	91	8,149	147,409	109,044	50,241	
March	313	233,289	11,630	10,426	938	61,969	50,852	3,200	102	7,815	149,792	110,750	51,657	
Big banks														
1972 Feb.	6	95,494	7,168	6,530	378	22,756	18,731	1,941	30	2,054	60,470	44,209	18,125	
March	6	94,996	6,525	5,828	414	22,757	19,130	1,717	35	1,875	60,557	44,077	18,091	
Regional banks and other commercial banks														
1972 Feb.	146	112,386	5,019	4,583	392	31,055	25,112	1,096	54	4,793	72,574	56,003	25,461	
March	146	114,676	4,088	3,644	414	32,436	26,677	1,041	60	4,658	74,402	57,617	26,719	
Private bankers														
1972 Feb.	161	22,623	1,192	1,130	98	6,102	4,298	495	7	1,302	14,365	8,832	6,655	
March	161	23,617	1,017	954	110	6,776	5,045	442	7	1,282	14,833	9,056	6,847	
Central giro institutions (incl. Deutsche Girozentrale)														
1972 Feb.	12	144,354	2,406	2,318	303	45,369	36,313	1,096	177	7,783	91,998	77,361	8,214	
March	12	145,897	1,215	1,120	647	45,876	37,005	995	173	7,703	93,038	78,438	8,327	
Savings banks														
1972 Feb.	796	214,566	11,438	9,728	281	54,754	22,366	2,156	14	30,218	140,660	124,739	20,563	
March	795	216,474	11,873	10,022	324	53,856	20,974	2,350	12	30,520	143,069	126,973	21,737	
Central institutions of credit cooperatives (incl. Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse)														
1972 Feb.	12	33,581	1,616	1,575	139	22,603	16,780	841	120	4,862	7,980	5,007	1,422	
March	12	33,166	1,414	1,369	201	22,363	16,524	1,006	125	4,708	7,929	4,926	1,206	
Credit cooperatives 10														
1972 Feb.	2,107	75,250	3,424	2,767	253	17,028	10,991	183	—	5,854	51,371	45,278	15,887	
March	2,106	76,035	3,531	2,882	270	16,627	10,325	256	—	6,046	52,460	46,252	16,374	
Mortgage banks														
1972 Feb.	46	126,729	82	80	3	10,184	9,182	3	89	910	114,335	104,004	885	
March	46	127,620	48	45	6	10,159	9,168	4	89	898	115,231	104,962	782	
Private														
1972 Feb.	29	65,975	52	50	1	6,878	6,360	3	0	515	57,787	55,413	746	
March	29	66,818	30	28	4	6,941	6,448	4	0	489	58,538	56,241	651	
Public														
1972 Feb.	17	60,754	30	30	2	3,306	2,822	—	89	395	56,548	48,591	139	
March	17	60,802	18	17	2	3,218	2,720	—	89	409	56,693	48,721	131	
Instalment sales financing institutions														
1972 Feb.	181	10,652	152	135	1	667	542	33	—	92	9,532	8,202	1,970	
March	181	10,983	174	157	1	687	564	31	—	92	9,815	8,457	2,086	
Banks with special functions														
1972 Feb.	18	74,656	185	166	10	27,216	18,366	1,693	6,388	769	44,979	24,442	940	
March	18	76,006	148	121	16	28,247	18,777	2,428	6,321	721	45,344	24,725	1,086	
Postal giro and postal savings bank offices														
1972 Feb.	15	19,033	1,195	1,195	—	6,083	1,098	11	—	4,974	10,375	7,335	—	
March	15	19,087	1,124	1,124	—	6,151	1,096	79	—	4,976	10,332	7,331	—	

For footnotes * and 1 to 9 see Table III, 2 Assets. — 10 Partial statistics; see also Table III, 18 Lending

and deposits of credit cooperatives (Raiffeisen).

over 1 year 7	Bills dis- counted	Loans on a trust basis	Treasury bill credits	Securities (excluding bank bonds)	Equalisa- tion and covering claims	Mobilisa- tion and liquidity paper (Treasury bills and discount- able Treasury bonds) 8	Bonds from own issues	Trade invest- ments	Other assets (including bank build- ings) 9	Memorandum items:			End of month
										Bill holdings	Treasury bills and discount- able Treasury bonds (including mobilisa- tion and liquidity paper)	Securities (including bank bonds) 5	
All banking groups													
405,290	39,216	38,946	2,804	24,754	7,507	3,881	2,500	6,569	18,183	26,945	6,685	88,365	1972 Feb. March
409,549	40,286	39,070	2,704	24,612	7,524	4,332	2,859	6,693	18,168	23,893	7,036	88,091	
Commercial banks													
58,803	22,647	2,066	46	11,994	1,612	1,050	198	3,547	4,139	17,792	1,096	20,143	1972 Feb. March
59,093	23,308	2,104	13	12,000	1,617	1,050	201	3,605	4,104	15,504	1,063	19,815	
Big banks													
26,084	10,144	157	30	4,972	958	1,050	—	1,604	2,068	9,774	1,080	7,026	1972 Feb. March
25,986	10,421	169	5	4,927	958	1,050	—	1,621	2,072	8,257	1,080	6,802	
Regional banks and other commercial banks													
30,542	9,117	1,304	14	5,524	612	—	198	1,490	1,658	6,257	14	10,317	1972 Feb. March
30,898	9,342	1,294	8	5,524	617	—	201	1,524	1,611	5,646	8	10,182	
Private bankers													
2,177	3,386	605	2	1,498	42	0	—	453	413	1,761	2	2,800	1972 Feb. March
2,209	3,545	641	—	1,549	42	0	—	460	421	1,601	0	2,831	
Central giro institutions (incl. Deutsche Girozentrale)													
69,147	2,852	7,336	408	3,540	501	1,178	1,012	1,036	1,052	2,383	1,586	11,323	1972 Feb. March
70,111	2,818	7,380	437	3,454	511	1,528	1,196	1,096	1,301	1,806	1,965	11,157	
Savings banks													
104,176	5,845	3,732	—	2,888	3,456	—	—	832	6,601	3,199	—	33,106	1972 Feb. March
105,236	6,065	3,717	—	2,857	3,457	—	—	834	6,518	3,223	—	33,377	
Central institutions of credit cooperatives (incl. Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse)													
3,585	1,253	32	130	1,343	215	247	54	387	555	531	377	6,205	1972 Feb. March
3,720	1,284	32	131	1,341	215	248	55	394	562	362	379	6,049	
Credit cooperatives 10													
29,391	2,936	431	0	1,906	820	1	—	238	2,935	1,946	1	7,760	1972 Feb. March
29,878	3,070	430	0	1,888	820	1	—	240	2,906	1,925	1	7,934	
Mortgage banks													
103,119	6	8,781	—	1,156	388	—	1,073	97	955	2	—	2,066	1972 Feb. March
104,180	6	8,759	—	1,116	388	—	1,254	98	824	2	—	2,014	
Private													
54,667	6	1,224	—	830	314	—	746	15	496	2	—	1,345	1972 Feb. March
55,590	6	1,200	—	777	314	—	856	16	433	2	—	1,266	
Public													
48,452	0	7,557	—	326	74	—	327	82	459	0	—	721	1972 Feb. March
48,590	0	7,559	—	339	74	—	398	82	391	0	—	748	
Instalment sales financing institutions													
6,232	1,280	7	—	43	0	—	—	51	249	918	—	135	1972 Feb. March
6,371	1,308	7	—	42	1	—	—	51	255	911	—	134	
Banks with special functions													
23,502	2,397	16,561	251	1,161	167	25	163	381	1,697	163	276	1,930	1972 Feb. March
23,629	2,427	16,641	254	1,130	167	25	153	375	1,698	81	279	1,851	
Postal giro and postal savings bank offices													
7,335	—	—	1,969	723	348	1,380	—	—	—	11	3,349	5,697	1972 Feb. March
7,331	—	—	1,869	784	348	1,480	—	—	—	79	3,349	5,760	

III. Banks

9. Liabilities of banking groups*

Internal and external liabilities

Millions of DM

End of month	Volume of business 1	Deposits and borrowing from banks 2							Deposits and borrowing from non-banks 2					
		Total	Sight and time deposits			Loans on a trust basis	Bills passed on			Total	Sight, time and savings deposits			
			Total	Sight deposits 3	Time deposits with maturities of 1 month to less than 3 months 3		Total	of which			Total	Sight deposits	Sight deposits	Time de-
								Own acceptances in circulation	Endorsement liabilities 4						1 month to less than 3 months
All banking groups														
1972 Feb.	929,324	213,476	181,049	39,091	20,540	7,659	24,768	2,949	20,847	506,934	468,768	77,792	39,707	
March	938,557	218,366	181,070	38,340	18,815	7,552	29,744	3,002	25,963	506,002	467,662	78,503	34,268	
Commercial banks														
1972 Feb.	230,503	72,109	60,036	19,723	9,103	1,653	10,420	2,033	7,826	124,008	123,504	28,759	27,088	
March	233,289	75,681	60,863	19,689	8,555	1,681	13,137	2,133	10,584	122,250	121,725	29,645	22,601	
Big banks														
1972 Feb.	95,494	17,332	14,800	6,696	1,865	57	2,475	164	2,041	64,561	64,431	16,082	13,781	
March	94,996	18,333	14,175	6,264	1,628	65	4,093	212	3,639	62,682	62,543	16,339	10,678	
Regional banks and other commercial banks														
1972 Feb.	112,386	43,487	37,313	10,096	5,921	1,046	5,128	1,172	3,684	50,118	49,806	10,277	11,534	
March	114,676	45,362	38,432	10,541	5,714	1,025	5,905	1,168	4,573	49,961	49,632	10,771	10,231	
Private bankers														
1972 Feb.	22,623	11,290	7,923	2,931	1,317	550	2,817	697	2,101	9,329	9,267	2,400	1,773	
March	23,617	11,986	8,256	2,884	1,213	591	3,139	753	2,372	9,607	9,550	2,535	1,692	
Central giro institutions (incl. Deutsche Girozentrale)														
1972 Feb.	144,354	49,041	46,236	8,719	5,620	872	1,933	368	1,459	31,256	24,615	2,903	3,488	
March	145,897	48,891	45,667	8,114	5,116	843	2,381	374	1,945	31,028	24,318	2,999	2,927	
Savings banks														
1972 Feb.	214,566	17,951	10,814	1,274	1,115	2,176	4,961	159	4,602	184,417	182,847	27,585	5,560	
March	216,474	18,788	11,273	1,420	966	2,153	5,362	170	4,993	184,616	183,040	27,381	5,143	
Central institutions of credit cooperatives (incl. Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse)														
1972 Feb.	33,581	26,158	24,211	5,222	3,252	123	1,824	261	1,555	4,390	4,361	459	132	
March	33,166	25,801	23,564	4,823	2,660	128	2,109	181	1,924	4,381	4,352	497	103	
Credit cooperatives 10														
1972 Feb.	75,250	7,017	5,345	692	182	407	1,265	92	1,085	63,331	63,307	12,231	2,743	
March	76,035	7,408	5,502	755	184	407	1,499	98	1,318	63,505	63,482	12,176	2,672	
Mortgage banks														
1972 Feb.	126,729	13,989	12,393	78	43	1,589	7	—	7	40,630	33,349	253	297	
March	127,620	13,776	12,210	233	45	1,558	8	—	8	40,857	33,567	270	413	
Private														
1972 Feb.	65,975	8,266	7,594	41	16	665	7	—	7	6,932	6,373	113	21	
March	66,818	8,073	7,422	148	28	643	8	—	8	7,046	6,489	109	28	
Public														
1972 Feb.	60,754	5,723	4,799	37	27	924	—	—	—	33,698	26,976	140	276	
March	60,802	5,703	4,788	85	17	915	—	—	—	33,811	27,078	161	385	
Instalment sales financing institutions														
1972 Feb.	10,652	6,562	6,160	885	801	7	395	0	386	1,932	1,932	114	208	
March	10,983	6,645	6,210	1,007	775	7	428	0	417	2,142	2,142	239	172	
Banks with special functions														
1972 Feb.	74,656	19,687	14,892	1,536	424	832	3,963	36	3,927	40,138	18,021	656	191	
March	76,006	20,523	14,928	1,446	514	775	4,820	46	4,774	40,293	18,106	504	237	
Postal giro and postal savings bank offices														
1972 Feb.	19,033	962	962	962	—	—	—	—	—	16,832	16,832	4,832	—	
March	19,087	853	853	853	—	—	—	—	—	16,930	16,930	4,792	—	

For footnotes * and 1 to 9 see Table III, 3 Liabilities. — 10 Partial statistics; see also Table III,

18 Lending and deposits of credit cooperatives (Raiffeisen).

													Memorandum items:			End of month
posits		Bank savings bonds 7	Savings deposits	Loans on a trust basis	Bearer bonds outstanding 8	Provisions	Accumulated depreciation reserves	Capital (including published reserves according to Art. 10 Banking Law)	Other liabilities 9	Total liabilities 1	Liabilities for guarantees	Liabilities for transactions under repurchase agreement (unless shown among liabilities above the line)				
3 months to less than 4 years 5	4 years and over 6															
All banking groups																
39,774	65,764	8,350	237,381	38,166	141,758	6,643	3,111	32,722	24,680	907,505	41,649	4,044	1972 Feb. March			
41,350	66,159	8,725	238,657	38,340	144,570	6,851	3,222	33,116	26,430	911,815	41,424	3,470				
Commercial banks																
21,714	3,661	440	41,842	504	10,523	2,232	1,109	10,291	10,231	222,116	19,443	2,095	1972 Feb. March			
23,039	3,692	475	42,273	525	10,649	2,332	1,182	10,473	10,722	222,285	19,301	1,819				
Big banks																
10,431	285	131	23,721	130	25	1,265	458	4,112	7,741	93,183	9,263	1,033	1972 Feb. March			
11,201	291	145	23,889	139	25	1,314	504	4,199	7,939	91,115	9,283	847				
Regional banks and other commercial banks																
8,787	3,071	303	15,834	312	10,498	822	484	4,810	2,167	108,430	8,090	888	1972 Feb. March			
9,142	3,090	323	16,075	329	10,624	869	504	4,897	2,459	109,939	7,880	822				
Private bankers																
2,496	305	6	2,287	62	—	145	167	1,369	323	20,503	2,090	174	1972 Feb. March			
2,696	311	7	2,309	57	—	149	174	1,377	324	21,231	2,138	150				
Central giro institutions (incl. Deutsche Girozentrale)																
6,278	9,844	11	2,091	6,641	58,296	599	270	3,235	1,657	142,789	6,049	1,197	1972 Feb. March			
6,393	9,887	10	2,102	6,710	60,093	641	273	3,241	1,730	143,890	5,898	900				
Savings banks																
5,011	1,955	6,553	136,183	1,570	—	1,952	529	7,485	2,232	209,764	2,883	526	1972 Feb. March			
5,174	1,957	6,825	136,560	1,576	—	1,973	541	7,561	2,995	211,282	2,979	528				
Central institutions of credit cooperatives (incl. Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse)																
1,494	943	1,079	254	29	1,245	106	36	1,204	442	32,018	2,386	14	1972 Feb. March			
1,434	953	1,109	256	29	1,187	114	37	1,209	437	31,238	2,315	14				
Credit cooperatives 10																
2,867	651	13	44,802	24	—	397	391	3,179	935	74,077	1,665	13	1972 Feb. March			
2,879	659	13	45,083	23	—	407	399	3,201	1,115	74,634	1,707	14				
Mortgage banks																
499	32,280	—	20	7,281	61,404	863	437	3,650	5,756	126,722	7,949	—	1972 Feb. March			
455	32,407	—	22	7,290	62,138	878	447	3,743	5,781	127,612	7,968	—				
Private																
330	5,893	—	16	559	47,316	255	79	1,790	1,337	65,968	172	—	1972 Feb. March			
307	6,028	—	17	557	48,001	249	81	1,839	1,529	66,810	161	—				
Public																
169	26,387	—	4	6,722	14,088	608	358	1,860	4,419	60,754	7,777	—	1972 Feb. March			
148	26,379	—	5	6,733	14,137	629	366	1,904	4,252	60,802	7,807	—				
Instalment sales financing institutions																
908	196	254	252	0	—	189	124	692	1,153	10,257	82	—	1972 Feb. March			
937	216	293	285	0	—	195	126	698	1,177	10,555	82	—				
Banks with special functions																
913	16,234	—	27	22,117	10,290	305	215	2,986	1,035	70,729	1,192	199	1972 Feb. March			
949	16,388	—	28	22,187	10,503	311	217	2,990	1,169	71,232	1,174	195				
Postal giro and postal savings bank offices																
90	—	—	11,910	—	—	—	—	—	1,239	19,033	—	—	1972 Feb. March			
90	—	—	12,048	—	—	—	—	—	1,304	19,087	—	—				

III. Banks

10. Lending by banking groups to non-banks, by maturity and category*

Millions of DM

End of month	Lending to domestic and foreign non-banks, total including Treasury bill credits, security holdings, equalisation and covering claims		Short-term				Medium and long-term				
			Total including Treasury bill credits	excluding Treasury bill credits	Book credits and loans	Bills discounted 1	Treasury bill credits	Total including security holdings, equalisation and covering claims	excluding security holdings	Medium-term	Total including security holdings
All banking groups											
1972 Feb.	618,639	583,574	136,656	133,852	100,122	33,730	2,804	481,983	449,722	70,386	66,324
March	627,010	592,170	140,666	137,962	103,265	34,697	2,704	486,344	454,208	70,731	66,743
Commercial banks											
1972 Feb.	147,409	133,757	70,968	70,922	50,241	20,681	46	76,441	62,835	22,947	21,269
March	149,792	136,162	72,943	72,930	51,657	21,273	13	76,849	63,232	22,827	21,177
Big banks											
1972 Feb.	60,470	54,510	26,852	26,822	18,125	8,697	30	33,618	27,688	11,385	11,127
March	60,557	54,667	27,015	27,010	18,091	8,919	5	33,542	27,657	11,373	11,117
Regional banks and other commercial banks											
1972 Feb.	72,574	66,424	34,158	34,144	25,461	8,683	14	38,416	32,280	10,084	8,710
March	74,402	68,253	35,622	35,614	26,719	8,895	8	38,780	32,639	10,014	8,666
Private bankers											
1972 Feb.	14,365	12,823	9,958	9,956	6,655	3,301	2	4,407	2,867	1,478	1,432
March	14,833	13,242	10,306	10,306	6,847	3,459	—	4,527	2,936	1,440	1,394
Central giro institutions (incl. Deutsche Girozentrale)											
1972 Feb.	91,998	87,549	11,393	10,985	8,214	2,771	408	80,605	76,564	11,214	10,081
March	93,038	88,636	11,500	11,063	8,327	2,736	437	81,538	77,573	11,187	10,057
Savings banks											
1972 Feb.	140,660	134,316	26,385	26,385	20,563	5,822	—	114,275	107,931	11,905	11,719
March	143,069	136,755	27,778	27,778	21,737	6,041	—	115,291	108,977	12,098	11,917
Central institutions of credit cooperatives (incl. Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse)											
1972 Feb.	7,980	6,292	2,805	2,675	1,422	1,253	130	5,175	3,617	2,206	1,738
March	7,929	6,242	2,621	2,490	1,206	1,284	131	5,308	3,752	2,218	1,746
Credit cooperatives 4											
1972 Feb.	51,371	48,645	18,786	18,786	15,887	2,899	0	32,585	29,859	6,226	6,168
March	52,460	49,752	19,405	19,405	16,374	3,031	0	33,055	30,347	6,338	6,283
Mortgage banks											
1972 Feb.	114,335	112,791	891	891	885	6	—	113,444	111,900	3,383	3,207
March	115,231	113,727	788	788	782	6	—	114,443	112,939	3,336	3,171
Private											
1972 Feb.	57,787	56,643	752	752	746	6	—	57,035	55,891	2,211	2,049
March	58,538	57,447	657	657	651	6	—	57,881	56,790	2,207	2,060
Public											
1972 Feb.	56,548	56,148	139	139	139	0	—	56,409	56,009	1,172	1,158
March	56,693	56,280	131	131	131	0	—	56,562	56,149	1,129	1,111
Instalment sales financing institutions											
1972 Feb.	9,532	9,489	2,096	2,096	1,970	126	—	7,436	7,393	6,830	6,817
March	9,815	9,772	2,233	2,233	2,086	147	—	7,582	7,539	6,950	6,937
Banks with special functions											
1972 Feb.	44,979	43,400	1,363	1,112	940	172	251	43,616	42,288	5,626	5,325
March	45,344	43,793	1,529	1,275	1,096	179	254	43,815	42,518	5,728	5,455
Postal giro and postal savings bank offices											
1972 Feb.	10,375	7,335	1,969	—	—	—	1,969	8,406	7,335	49	—
March	10,332	7,331	1,869	—	—	—	1,869	8,463	7,331	49	—

For footnotes * and 1 to 3 see Table III, 4 Lending to non-banks, by debtor group, maturity and category. —

4 Partial statistics; see also Table III, 18 Lending and deposits of credit cooperatives (Raiffeisen).

				Long-term						End of month
Book credits and loans 2	Bills discounted 1	Loans on a trust basis	Securities (excluding bank bonds) 3	Total including security holdings, equalisation and covering claims	excluding	Book credits and loans 2	Loans on a trust basis	Securities (excluding bank bonds) 3	Equalisation and covering claims	
All banking groups										
59,440	5,486	1,398	4,062	411,597	383,398	345,850	37,548	20,692	7,507	1972 Feb.
59,789	5,589	1,365	3,988	415,613	387,465	349,760	37,705	20,624	7,524	March
Commercial banks										
18,763	1,966	540	1,678	53,494	41,566	40,040	1,526	10,316	1,612	1972 Feb.
18,614	2,035	528	1,650	54,022	42,055	40,479	1,576	10,350	1,617	March
Big banks										
9,623	1,447	57	258	22,233	16,561	16,461	100	4,714	958	1972 Feb.
9,552	1,502	63	256	22,169	16,540	16,434	106	4,671	958	March
Regional banks and other commercial banks										
7,921	434	355	1,374	28,332	23,570	22,621	949	4,150	612	1972 Feb.
7,874	447	345	1,348	28,766	23,973	23,024	949	4,176	617	March
Private bankers										
1,219	85	128	46	2,929	1,435	958	477	1,452	42	1972 Feb.
1,188	86	120	46	3,087	1,542	1,021	521	1,503	42	March
Central giro institutions (incl. Deutsche Girozentrale)										
9,979	81	21	1,133	69,391	66,483	59,168	7,315	2,407	501	1972 Feb.
9,964	82	11	1,130	70,351	67,516	60,147	7,369	2,324	511	March
Savings banks										
11,658	23	38	186	102,370	96,212	92,518	3,694	2,702	3,456	1972 Feb.
11,849	24	44	181	103,193	97,060	93,387	3,673	2,676	3,457	March
Central institutions of credit cooperatives (incl. Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse)										
1,738	—	—	468	2,969	1,879	1,847	32	875	215	1972 Feb.
1,746	—	—	472	3,090	2,006	1,974	32	869	215	March
Credit cooperatives 4										
6,123	37	8	58	26,359	23,691	23,268	423	1,848	820	1972 Feb.
6,236	39	8	55	26,717	24,064	23,642	422	1,833	820	March
Mortgage banks										
3,169	—	38	176	110,061	108,693	99,950	8,743	980	388	1972 Feb.
3,158	—	15	165	111,107	109,768	101,024	8,744	951	388	March
Private										
2,027	—	22	162	54,824	53,842	52,640	1,202	668	314	1972 Feb.
2,058	—	2	147	55,674	54,730	53,532	1,198	630	314	March
Public										
1,142	—	16	14	55,237	54,851	47,310	7,541	312	74	1972 Feb.
1,098	—	13	18	55,433	55,038	47,492	7,546	321	74	March
Instalment sales financing institutions										
5,656	1,154	7	13	606	576	576	—	30	0	1972 Feb.
5,769	1,161	7	13	632	602	602	—	29	1	March
Banks with special functions										
2,354	2,225	746	301	37,990	36,963	21,148	15,815	860	167	1972 Feb.
2,455	2,248	752	273	38,087	37,063	21,174	15,889	857	167	March
Postal giro and postal savings bank offices										
—	—	—	49	8,357	7,335	7,335	—	674	348	1972 Feb.
—	—	—	49	8,414	7,331	7,331	—	735	348	March

III. Banks

11. Deposits and borrowing of banking groups from non-banks, by maturity and category *

Millions of DM

End of month	Deposits and borrowing from domestic and foreign non-banks, total 1	Sight deposits			Time deposits with maturities of 1 month and over 1, 2 (excluding bank savings bonds and loans on a trust basis)						
		Total	on demand	less than 1 month	Total	1 month to less than 4 years 2				4 years and over	
						Total	1 month to less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	over 1 year to less than 4 years		
All banking groups											
1972 Feb. March	506 934	77 792	77 218	574	145 245	79 481	39 707	35 158	4 616	65 764	
	506 002	78 503	77 886	617	141 777	75 618	34 268	36 587	4 763	66 159	
Commercial banks											
1972 Feb. March	124 008	28 759	28 440	319	52 463	48 802	27 068	20 968	746	3 661	
	122 250	29 645	29 206	439	49 332	45 640	22 601	22 115	924	3 692	
Big banks											
1972 Feb. March	64 561	16 082	16 040	42	24 497	24 212	13 781	10 261	170	285	
	62 682	16 339	16 238	101	22 170	21 879	10 678	10 835	366	291	
Regional banks and other commercial banks											
1972 Feb. March	50 118	10 277	10 043	234	23 392	20 321	11 534	8 317	470	3 071	
	49 961	10 771	10 485	286	22 463	19 373	10 231	8 663	479	3 090	
Private bankers											
1972 Feb. March	9 329	2 400	2 357	43	4 574	4 269	1 773	2 390	106	305	
	9 607	2 535	2 483	52	4 699	4 388	1 692	2 617	79	311	
Central giro institutions (incl. Deutsche Girozentrale)											
1972 Feb. March	31 256	2 903	2 820	83	19 610	9 766	3 488	4 913	1 365	9 844	
	31 028	2 999	2 942	57	19 207	9 320	2 927	5 027	1 366	9 887	
Savings banks											
1972 Feb. March	184 417	27 585	27 518	67	12 526	10 571	5 560	4 656	355	1 955	
	184 616	27 381	27 340	41	12 274	10 317	5 143	4 819	355	1 957	
Central institutions of credit cooperatives (incl. Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse)											
1972 Feb. March	4 390	459	448	11	2 569	1 626	132	397	1 097	943	
	4 381	497	491	6	2 490	1 537	103	364	1 070	953	
Credit cooperatives 4											
1972 Feb. March	63 331	12 231	12 183	48	6 261	5 610	2 743	2 611	256	651	
	63 505	12 176	12 136	40	6 210	5 551	2 672	2 638	241	659	
Mortgage banks											
1972 Feb. March	40 630	253	250	3	33 076	796	297	264	235	32 280	
	40 657	270	268	2	33 275	868	413	227	228	32 407	
Private											
1972 Feb. March	6 932	113	110	3	6 244	351	21	144	186	5 893	
	7 046	109	107	2	6 363	335	28	119	188	6 028	
Public											
1972 Feb. March	33 698	140	140	0	26 832	445	276	120	49	26 387	
	33 811	161	161	0	26 912	533	385	108	40	26 379	
Instalment sales financing institutions											
1972 Feb. March	1 932	114	101	13	1 312	1 116	208	736	172	196	
	2 142	239	230	9	1 325	1 109	172	753	184	216	
Banks with special functions											
1972 Feb. March	40 138	656	626	30	17 338	1 104	191	613	300	16 234	
	40 293	504	481	23	17 574	1 186	237	644	305	16 388	
Postal giro and postal savings bank offices											
1972 Feb. March	16 832	4 832	4 832	—	90	90	—	—	90	—	
	16 930	4 792	4 792	—	90	90	—	—	90	—	

For footnotes *, 1, 2 and 3 see Table III, 5 Deposits and borrowing from non-banks, by creditor group,

maturity and category. — 4 Partial statistics; see also Table III, 18 Lending and deposits of credit

cooperatives (Raiffeisen).

Bank savings bonds 3			Savings deposits						Loans on a trust basis	Memo Item: Liabilities for transactions under repurchase agreement (unless shown among liabilities above the line)	End of month	
Total	less than 4 years	4 years and over	Total	at statutory notice	with agreed period of notice							
					Total	less than 4 years	entitling to bonuses	4 years and over				
								other				
All banking groups												
8,350	.	.	237,381	136,671	100,710	64,238	21,302	15,170	38,166	.	1972 Feb.	
8,725	.	.	238,657	136,280	102,377	64,863	21,848	15,666	38,340	.	March	
Commercial banks												
440	.	.	41,842	20,638	21,204	13,476	4,581	3,147	504	.	1972 Feb.	
475	.	.	42,273	20,585	21,688	13,653	4,700	3,335	525	.	March	
Big banks												
131	.	.	23,721	12,224	11,497	6,885	2,665	1,947	130	.	1972 Feb.	
145	.	.	23,889	12,160	11,729	6,962	2,735	2,032	139	.	March	
Regional banks and other commercial banks												
303	.	.	15,834	7,403	8,431	5,635	1,745	1,051	312	.	1972 Feb.	
323	.	.	16,075	7,413	8,662	5,721	1,791	1,150	329	.	March	
Private bankers												
6	.	.	2,287	1,011	1,276	956	171	149	62	.	1972 Feb.	
7	.	.	2,309	1,012	1,297	970	174	153	57	.	March	
Central giro institutions (incl. Deutsche Girozentrale)												
11	.	.	2,091	1,123	968	507	147	314	6,641	.	1972 Feb.	
10	.	.	2,102	1,123	979	514	153	312	6,710	.	March	
Savings banks												
6,553	.	.	136,183	81,567	54,616	34,167	12,479	7,970	1,570	.	1972 Feb.	
6,825	.	.	136,560	81,176	55,384	34,431	12,804	8,149	1,576	.	March	
Central institutions of credit cooperatives (incl. Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse)												
1,079	.	.	254	120	134	100	24	10	29	.	1972 Feb.	
1,109	.	.	256	120	136	101	25	10	29	.	March	
Credit cooperatives 4												
13	.	.	44,802	23,258	21,544	13,950	4,020	3,574	24	.	1972 Feb.	
13	.	.	45,083	23,271	21,812	14,025	4,110	3,677	23	.	March	
Mortgage banks												
--	--	--	20	9	11	7	2	2	7,281	.	1972 Feb.	
--	--	--	22	10	12	8	2	2	7,290	.	March	
Private												
--	--	--	16	7	9	6	2	1	559	.	1972 Feb.	
--	--	--	17	8	9	6	2	1	557	.	March	
Public												
--	--	--	4	2	2	1	0	1	6,722	.	1972 Feb.	
--	--	--	5	2	3	2	0	1	6,733	.	March	
Instalment sales financing institutions												
254	.	.	252	134	118	102	3	13	0	.	1972 Feb.	
293	.	.	285	156	129	111	3	15	0	.	March	
Banks with special functions												
--	--	--	27	12	15	11	3	1	22,117	.	1972 Feb.	
--	--	--	28	13	15	11	3	1	22,187	.	March	
Postal giro and postal savings bank offices												
--	--	--	11,910	9,810	2,100	1,918	43	139	--	.	1972 Feb.	
--	--	--	12,048	9,826	2,222	2,009	48	165	--	.	March	

III. Banks

12. Treasury bill holdings *

Millions of DM										
End of month	Treasury bills and discountable Treasury bonds, total	Domestic Issuers						Federal Railways and Federal Post Office	Foreign Issuers	
		Public authorities		Federal Government		Länder Governments				
		Total	of which with maturities of up to 4 years	Including mobilisation and liquidity paper	excluding mobilisation and liquidity paper					
1962 Dec.	5,773	3,871		3,842	489	29	1,185	717		
1963 Dec.	6,776	4,495		4,476	316	19	1,448	833		
1964 Dec.	4,560	2,360		2,349	297	11	1,348	852		
1965 Dec.	4,010	1,935		1,793	1,115	142	1,264	811		
1966 Dec.	4,320	2,845		2,664	1,957	181	1,251	224		
1967 Dec.	10,851	8,478		8,273	6,760	205	1,383	990		
1968 Dec. 1	10,540	9,216		8,929	7,680	287	1,172	152		
1968 Dec. 1	10,540	9,217		8,930	7,680	287	1,171	152		
1969 Dec.	3,677	2,219		2,217	1,917	2	1,408	50		
1970 March	2,982	1,586		1,584	1,484	2	1,345	51		
1970 June	3,174	1,798		1,796	1,396	2	1,293	83		
1970 Sep.	3,447	2,135		2,133	1,418	2	1,023	289		
1970 Dec.	6,419	4,927		4,927	1,574	—	1,053	439		
1971 Jan.	7,428	5,941		5,939	1,576	2	1,048	439		
1971 Feb.	7,892	6,411		6,409	1,578	2	1,042	439		
1971 March	7,593	6,082		6,080	1,580	2	1,077	434		
1971 April	8,348	6,905		6,883	1,584	22	1,008	435		
1971 May	8,523	7,003		6,976	1,586	27	1,084	436		
1971 June	5,765	4,190		4,163	1,592	27	987	588		
1971 July	6,340	4,745		4,718	1,679	27	1,007	588		
1971 Aug.	6,448	4,899		4,872	1,593	27	962	587		
1971 Sep.	5,587	4,247		4,220	1,300	27	852	488		
1971 Oct.	5,961	4,638		4,611	1,600	27	835	488		
1971 Nov.	7,182	5,752		5,725	1,600	27	945	485		
1971 Dec.	6,178	4,867		4,865	1,600	2	872	439		
1972 Jan.	7,135	5,838		5,836	1,600	2	928	369		
1972 Feb.	6,685	5,483		5,481	1,600	2	932	270		
1972 March	7,036	5,834		5,832	1,500	2	962	240		
1972 April p	7,323	6,094		6,092	1,400	2	994	235		

* For footnote see Table III, 2. — 1 Cf. footnote *. —
p Provisional.

13. Bonds of domestic public authorities and their special funds held by banks, by issuer *

Millions of DM									
End of month	Bonds of domestic public authorities and their special funds		Public authorities				Federal Railways and Federal Post Office		
	Total	of which with maturities of up to 4 years	Total	Federal Government (incl. Equalisation of Burdens Fund)	Länder Governments	Local authorities			
1962 Dec.	4,616	657	2,267	1,273	843	151	2,349		
1963 Dec.	5,108	765	2,458	1,614	739	105	2,650		
1964 Dec.	6,318	1,060	3,206	2,194	877	135	3,112		
1965 Dec.	2 6,584	923	3,463	2,266	1,057	140	3,121		
1966 Dec.	3 6,631	1,046	4 3,798	2,520	1,149	129	5 2,833		
1967 Dec.	10,160	3,406	6,609	4,400	2,041	168	3,551		
1968 Dec. 1	13,419	4,222	8,399	5,499	2,664	236	5,020		
1968 Dec. 1	13,446	4,183	8,423	5,562	2,654	207	5,023		
1969 Dec.	6 14,463	4,605	8,977	6,391	2,361	225	5,486		
1970 March	7 13,656	4,216	8 8,438	5,937	2,327	174	9 5,218		
1970 June	13,240	3,820	8,153	5,705	2,268	180	5,087		
1970 Sep.	13,101	3,707	8,095	5,659	2,257	179	5,006		
1970 Dec.	13,100	3,957	7,877	5,450	2,255	172	5,223		
1971 Jan.	12,890	3,778	7,723	5,340	2,221	162	5,167		
1971 Feb.	12,843	3,663	7,687	5,270	2,210	207	5,156		
1971 March	12,603	3,438	7,550	5,079	2,282	189	5,053		
1971 April	12,512	3,142	7,535	4,892	2,463	180	4,977		
1971 May	12,357	3,032	7,445	4,741	2,478	226	4,912		
1971 June	11,985	2,729	7,255	4,580	2,460	215	4,730		
1971 July	11,862	2,602	7,173	4,413	2,538	222	4,689		
1971 Aug.	12,270	2,883	7,348	4,446	2,676	226	4,922		
1971 Sep.	12,512	3,152	7,467	4,604	2,640	223	5,045		
1971 Oct.	12,759	3,301	7,436	4,582	2,631	223	5,323		
1971 Nov.	12,830	3,440	7,547	4,708	2,617	222	5,283		
1971 Dec.	12,882	3,482	7,441	4,575	2,649	217	5,441		
1972 Jan.	13,854	4,046	7,743	4,814	2,737	192	6,111		
1972 Feb.	14,100	4,048	7,874	4,902	2,785	187	6,226		
1972 March	13,874	3,975	7,942	4,751	2,982	209	5,932		
1972 April p	13,660	3,894	7,811	4,650	2,950	211	5,849		

* For footnote see Table III, 2. — 1 See footnote *. —
2 — DM 53 million. — 3 — DM 143 million. —

4 — DM 80 million. — 5 — DM 63 million. —
6 — DM 58 million. — 7 — DM 182 million. —

8 — DM 112 million. — 9 — DM 70 million. —
p Provisional.

(b) Lending to domestic enterprises, by kind of economic activity

Millions of DM

End of month	Lending to domestic enterprises and self-employed persons												
	Lending (excl. mortgage loans secured by real estate used for industrial purposes)												Mortgage loans secured by real estate used for industrial purposes ⁸
	Total	Total	Manu- facturing	Gas, electricity and water supply, mining	Con- struction	Distrib- utive trades	Agricul- ture and forestry, animal husbandry and fishery ⁵	Transport and tele- communi- cations ⁶	Financial institutions ⁷ and insurance business	of which Building and loan associa- tions	Services (incl. pro- fessions)		
Lending, total													
1971 March	243,241	220,756	84,158	11,353	11,759	37,342	21,124	27,464	3,594	2,098	23,962	22,485	
June	252,260	228,878	87,377	12,015	12,505	38,028	21,459	28,104	3,740	2,140	25,650	23,382	
Sep.	263,410	239,084	90,440	13,075	12,631	39,807	21,712	30,031	3,986	2,298	27,402	24,326	
Dec.	21 278,291	21 252,695	22 95,100	14,789	12,548	41,047	21,892	31,981	4,461	2,512	30,877	25,596	
1972 March	286,480	259,855	96,486	15,613	13,464	41,898	22,196	33,730	4,404	2,447	32,064	26,625	
Short-term													
1971 March	101,213	101,213	45,750	1,809	7,294	27,668	3,414	3,039	1,357	682	10,882	—	
June	105,904	105,904	48,045	1,934	7,846	28,108	3,613	3,074	1,456	694	11,828	—	
Sep.	108,868	108,868	48,785	2,138	7,793	29,500	3,474	3,163	1,560	785	12,455	—	
Dec.	115,343	115,343	51,094	2,753	7,461	30,427	3,662	3,654	1,895	905	14,397	—	
1972 March	118,054	118,054	51,950	2,937	8,144	31,096	3,776	3,589	1,777	863	14,785	—	
Medium-term													
1971 March	31,852	31,573	13,261	1,264	1,772	3,311	797	3,873	1,736	1,158	5,559	279	
June	33,013	32,671	13,232	1,396	1,921	3,371	819	4,222	1,774	1,196	5,936	342	
Sep.	35,964	35,646	13,826	1,793	2,002	3,530	836	5,143	1,842	1,251	6,674	319	
Dec.	39,009	38,741	14,786	2,476	2,150	3,583	847	5,447	2,037	1,345	7,415	268	
1972 March	39,008	38,766	14,340	2,501	2,177	3,618	836	5,450	2,049	1,306	7,795	242	
Long-term													
1971 March	110,176	87,970	25,147	8,280	2,693	6,363	16,913	20,552	501	258	7,521	22,206	
June	113,343	90,303	26,100	8,685	2,738	6,549	17,027	20,808	510	250	7,886	23,040	
Sep.	118,578	94,570	27,829	9,144	2,836	6,777	17,402	21,725	584	262	8,273	24,008	
Dec.	21 123,939	21 98,611	22 29,220	9,560	2,937	7,037	17,383	22,880	529	262	9,065	25,328	
1972 March	129,418	103,035	30,196	10,175	3,143	7,184	17,584	24,691	578	278	9,484	26,383	

(c) Lending to manufacturing, by industry

Millions of DM

End of month	Lending to manufacturing (excl. mortgage loans secured by real estate used for industrial purposes)										
	Total	Chemical industry (incl. coal derivatives industry) and petroleum processing	Plastics, rubber and asbestos processing	Extraction and pro- cessing of stones and earths; pottery and glass industry	Basic metal production, foundries and steel moulding	Steel con- struction, mechanical engineering, vehicle building	Electrical engineering, other engineering and metal goods ⁹	Wood, paper and printing industry	Leather, textile and clothing industry	Food, drink and tobacco industry	
Lending, total											
1971 March	84,158	9,537	2,857	3,371	10,027	19,450	13,883	7,652	8,575	8,806	
June	87,377	9,781	3,005	3,548	10,635	20,319	14,188	8,131	8,822	8,948	
Sep.	90,440	10,204	3,384	3,547	10,970	20,709	14,747	8,426	9,170	9,283	
Dec.	22 95,100	11,765	3,479	3,735	11,552	22,297	14,774	8,597	8,864	10,037	
1972 March	96,486	11,852	3,697	3,948	11,770	22,467	15,096	8,608	9,054	9,994	
Short-term											
1971 March	45,750	3,347	1,577	1,781	5,279	10,580	7,672	4,334	5,705	5,475	
June	48,045	3,449	1,650	1,948	5,768	11,165	7,938	4,667	5,873	5,587	
Sep.	48,785	3,620	1,785	1,850	5,753	11,172	7,966	4,794	6,168	5,667	
Dec.	51,094	4,590	1,909	1,842	5,854	12,333	7,709	4,737	5,794	6,326	
1972 March	51,950	4,746	2,123	1,991	5,979	12,113	8,005	4,755	5,980	6,258	
Medium-term											
1971 March	13,261	2,173	371	529	1,530	4,059	2,441	702	669	787	
June	13,232	2,143	386	495	1,639	4,066	2,256	775	695	777	
Sep.	13,826	2,040	471	517	1,771	4,322	2,304	827	710	864	
Dec.	14,786	2,398	444	609	1,948	4,344	2,467	926	710	940	
1972 March	14,340	2,122	458	612	1,894	4,531	2,295	824	700	904	
Long-term											
1971 March	25,147	4,017	909	1,061	3,218	4,811	3,770	2,616	2,201	2,544	
June	26,100	4,189	969	1,105	3,228	5,098	3,994	2,689	2,254	2,584	
Sep.	27,829	4,544	1,118	1,180	3,446	5,215	4,477	2,805	2,292	2,752	
Dec.	22 29,220	4,777	1,126	1,284	3,750	5,620	4,598	2,934	2,360	2,771	
1972 March	30,196	4,984	1,116	1,345	3,897	5,823	4,796	3,029	2,374	2,832	

loan associations). — ⁸ Not classifiable by kind of economic activity. — ⁹ Including production of precision instruments, optical goods, musical instruments, sports equipment, toys and games, and jewellery. — ¹⁰ + DM 213 million. —

¹¹ — DM 100 million. — ¹² — DM 70 million. — ¹³ + DM 100 million. — ¹⁴ — DM 54 million. — ¹⁵ + DM 54 million. — ¹⁶ + DM 56 million. — ¹⁷ — DM 56 million. — ¹⁸ — DM 50 million. —

¹⁹ + DM 52 million. — ²⁰ The difference between the two December 1970 lines is due to changes in the returns regarding funds channelled through banks. — ²¹ + DM 66 million. — ²² + DM 50 million.

III. Banks

16. Savings deposits *

(a) Changes in totals

Millions of DM

Period	Total savings deposits at beginning of period 1	Credits		Debits		Balance of credits and debits	Interest credited	Total savings deposits at end of period
		Total	of which Savings accounts entitling to bonuses	Total	of which Savings accounts entitling to bonuses			
1962	60,401	42,292	1,495	34,974	189	+ 7,318	2,154	69,873
1963	69,873	47,847	2,144	38,753	282	+ 9,094	2,554	81,521
1964	81,521	56,471	2,943	46,744	969	+ 9,727	2,964	94,212
1965	94,212	69,871	3,883	57,215	2,153	+ 12,656	3,809	110,677
1966	110,680	75,532	4,488	64,213	2,666	+ 11,319	5,113	127,112
1967	127,120	82,080	4,554	70,062	2,786	+ 12,018	5,534	144,672
1968 3	144,683	95,714	4,986	81,028	3,631	+ 14,686	6,063	165,432
1968 3	145,319	95,765	4,985	81,061	3,631	+ 14,704	6,087	166,110
1969	166,135	112,116	5,948	99,471	5,349	+ 12,645	7,237	186,017
1970	186,269	130,138	7,822	121,075	7,430	+ 9,063	10,108	205,440
1971	205,914	147,088	9,883	131,531	8,355	+ 15,557	11,007	232,478
1970 March	186,020	34,105	1,858	31,205	2,302	+ 2,900	118	189,038
June	189,060	28,449	1,417	26,957	522	+ 1,492	33	190,585
Sep.	190,726	33,544	1,883	31,707	3,822	+ 1,837	89	192,652
Dec.	192,738	34,040	2,666	31,206	774	+ 2,834	9,868	205,440
1971 Jan.	205,481	14,875	1,129	13,266	2,664	+ 1,609	170	207,260
Feb.	207,263	11,085	697	8,780	331	+ 2,305	9	209,577
March	209,587	11,618	767	10,267	250	+ 1,351	7	210,945
April	210,950	10,959	672	9,710	186	+ 1,249	10	212,209
May	212,220	10,441	588	9,319	161	+ 1,122	9	213,351
June	213,454	11,468	840	10,305	261	+ 1,163	18	214,635
July	214,754	14,615	914	14,029	3,198	+ 586	58	215,398
Aug.	215,454	11,931	715	10,353	352	+ 1,578	20	217,052
Sep.	217,093	11,109	732	10,430	274	+ 679	24	217,796
Oct.	217,821	12,003	724	10,469	233	+ 1,534	26	219,381
Nov.	219,401	11,581	758	10,254	226	+ 1,327	23	220,751
Dec.	220,791	15,403	1,347	14,349	416	+ 1,054	10,633	232,478
1972 Jan.	232,528	17,973	1,201	15,769	3,130	+ 2,204	210	234,942
Feb.	234,946	13,496	831	11,071	364	+ 2,425	10	237,381
March	237,401	13,449	800	12,203	255	+ 1,246	10	238,657
April p	238,687	12,781	728	10,214	219	+ 2,567	13	241,267

(b) by group of savers

Millions of DM

End of month	Total savings deposits							Memorandum Items:	
	Total	Domestic Individuals		Domestic non-profit organisations	Domestic enterprises	Domestic public authorities	Foreigners	Holdings on security deposits deriving from purchase of securities entitling to bonuses 2	Amount of savings bonuses under Savings Bonuses Law
		Total	of which Savings deposits entitling to bonuses						
1962 Dec.	69,873	61,869	3,978		7,553		451	553	572
1963 Dec.	81,521	72,424	6,026		8,546		551	798	884
1964 Dec.	94,212	84,272	8,269		9,228		712	1,089	1,229
1965 Dec.	110,677	99,875	10,397		9,883		919	1,407	1,542
1966 Dec.	127,112	115,639	12,786		10,391		1,082	1,442	1,942
1967 Dec.	144,672	131,827	15,213		11,601		1,244	1,429	2,442
1968 Dec. 3	165,432	151,002	17,301		12,880		1,550	1,325	2,736
1968 Dec. 3	166,110	151,438	17,355	2,392	2,933	7,797	1,550	1,328	2,746
1969 Dec.	186,017	170,107	18,777	3,027	2,970	8,105	1,808	1,224	2,835
1970 March	189,038	173,693	18,345	3,078	2,699	7,829	1,739	1,147	2,541
June	190,585	175,870	19,243	2,971	2,568	7,428	1,748	1,185	2,559
Sep.	192,652	178,161	17,322	3,007	2,461	7,234	1,789	1,062	2,145
Dec.	205,440	189,935	20,239	3,285	2,750	7,521	1,949	1,128	2,728
1971 Jan.	207,260	191,963	18,723	3,354	2,686	7,296	1,961	1,063	2,435
Feb.	209,577	194,199	19,089	3,413	2,705	7,278	1,982	1,071	2,439
March	210,945	195,620	19,607	3,415	2,700	7,206	2,004	1,106	2,476
April	212,209	196,831	20,094	3,460	2,747	7,131	2,040	1,128	2,520
May	213,351	197,825	20,521	3,481	2,791	7,191	2,063	1,138	2,561
June	214,635	199,152	21,113	3,497	2,811	7,087	2,088	1,145	2,561
July	215,398	200,006	18,865	3,514	2,827	6,956	2,095	1,150	2,167
Aug.	217,052	201,595	19,230	3,514	2,883	6,993	2,067	1,102	2,197
Sep.	217,796	202,382	19,692	3,532	2,890	6,920	2,072	1,095	2,294
Oct.	219,381	204,002	20,183	3,556	2,890	6,855	2,078	1,108	2,550
Nov.	220,751	205,375	20,716	3,580	2,911	6,827	2,078	1,120	2,628
Dec.	232,478	216,340	22,731	3,767	3,055	7,122	2,194	1,161	2,890
1972 Jan.	234,942	4 218,391	20,832	3,920	5 3,350	7,088	2,193	1,167	2,596
Feb.	237,381	220,542	21,302	4,063	3,427	7,142	2,207	1,184	2,608
March	238,657	221,486	21,848	4,191	3,549	7,210	2,221	1,194	2,696
April p	241,267	224,027	22,359	4,309	3,531	7,171	2,229	1,218	2,765

* For footnote see Table III, 5. — 1 Difference from previous end-of-period position due to statistical

reasons. — 2 Including bank savings bonds and the like deposited with the benefit of bonuses. — 3 Cf.

footnote *. — 4 — DM 112 million. — 5 + DM 84 million. — p Provisional.

17. Building and loan associations *

(a) Interim statements

Millions of DM

End of month	Number of associations	Balance sheet total	Assets						Liabilities					Memo Item: Out-payment obligations		
			Building loans				Cash holding and balances with banks 1	Treasury bills and discountable Treasury bonds	Securities and registered bonds	Deposits		Borrowing		Capital funds 3	Total	of which Allocations
			Total	Allocations	Intermediate credits	Other				Savings deposits	Other deposits	Total	of which from banks 2			
All building and loan associations																
1969 Dec.	28	40,078	28,307	20,867	6,834	606	9,129	—	1,422	35,098	203	1,841	1,257	1,081	7,319	5,019
1970 Dec.	27	46,886	34,700	24,012	9,998	690	9,334	—	1,395	40,609	310	2,398	1,712	1,282	7,151	5,078
1971 March	27	46,576	35,345	24,883	9,766	696	8,827	—	1,423	39,908	332	2,361	1,739	1,341	7,784	5,942
April	27	46,969	35,664	25,301	9,658	705	8,855	—	1,421	40,216	380	2,371	1,747	1,432	7,952	6,121
May	27	47,041	35,926	25,708	9,512	706	8,684	—	1,453	40,101	376	2,421	1,794	1,472	8,257	6,295
June	27	47,292	36,247	25,884	9,650	713	8,461	—	1,458	40,185	376	2,499	1,891	1,480	8,284	6,199
July	27	47,495	36,809	26,145	9,939	725	8,099	—	1,448	40,146	324	2,540	1,917	1,486	8,398	6,242
Aug.	27	47,670	37,024	26,474	9,826	724	8,081	—	1,442	40,137	263	2,584	1,945	1,488	8,905	6,657
Sep.	27	48,831	37,554	26,773	10,052	729	8,609	—	1,499	40,980	309	2,671	2,020	1,488	8,771	6,462
Oct.	27	49,245	37,868	27,425	9,707	736	8,675	—	1,497	41,196	297	2,675	2,015	1,489	8,942	6,638
Nov.	27	49,446	38,378	27,856	9,786	736	8,328	—	1,461	41,313	284	2,699	2,031	1,490	9,041	6,664
Dec.	27	53,632	39,051	28,243	10,066	742	11,349	—	1,487	46,199	268	2,817	2,153	1,491	8,710	6,184
1972 Jan.	26	53,229	39,662	28,664	10,249	749	10,732	—	1,652	45,870	244	2,755	2,101	1,502	8,410	6,069
Feb.	26	53,083	39,617	29,007	10,065	745	10,413	—	1,661	45,537	275	2,763	2,111	1,507	8,818	6,464
March	26	53,624	40,155	29,370	10,025	760	10,560	—	1,712	45,891	286	2,758	2,118	1,559	8,769	6,293
Private building and loan associations																
1972 March	14	32,459	25,392	19,530	5,741	121	5,219	—	998	28,253	261	1,000	740	931	4,684	3,098
April	14	32,751	25,379	19,972	5,286	121	5,401	—	1,014	28,440	231	904	642	966	5,098	3,319
Public building and loan associations																
1972 Feb.	12	21,149	14,665	9,712	4,329	624	5,429	—	700	17,616	21	1,759	1,365	610	4,134	3,288
March	12	21,165	14,763	9,840	4,284	639	5,341	—	714	17,638	25	1,758	1,378	628	4,085	3,195

(b) Business activity

Millions of DM

Period	New contracts 4 entered into 5	Promises of capital			Capital out-payments						Savings amounts paid in 7	Interest credited to savings deposits	Repayment of savings deposits on cancelled contracts	Receipts of interest and amortisation on building loans 7		Memo Item: Housing bonuses received 8						
		Total	Allocations 6	Intermediate credits and other building loans promised	Allocations			Intermediate credits and other building loans newly granted	Savings deposits	Building loans				Total	of which applied to settlement of intermediate credits, etc.		of which applied to settlement of intermediate credits, etc.	Total	of which Amortisation			
					Total	Savings deposits	Building loans													Total	of which applied to settlement of intermediate credits, etc.	of which applied to settlement of intermediate credits, etc.
All building and loan associations																						
1970	52,757	25,593	16,263	9,330	24,138	9,280	2,734	6,648	2,273	8,210	14,911	1,019	1,204	4,372	3,223	1,643						
1971	57,674	27,934	19,545	8,389	25,475	10,998	3,437	8,175	2,929	6,302	16,966	1,181	1,493	4,999	3,923	2,079						
1971 March	4,806	2,095	1,582	513	1,880	923	206	554	177	403	1,163	7	147	393	.	49						
April	3,330	2,207	1,639	568	2,011	917	363	653	243	441	1,340	8	115	410	.	77						
May	2,818	2,332	1,709	623	1,968	845	278	758	296	365	774	48	89	415	983	139						
June	3,274	1,957	1,248	709	1,780	715	159	551	150	494	982	11	186	434	.	193						
July	3,269	2,154	1,387	767	1,932	833	163	521	116	578	867	14	81	405	.	206						
Aug.	3,112	2,818	2,030	788	2,207	972	373	690	299	545	1,023	16	71	466	1,015	256						
Sep.	6,500	2,277	1,452	825	2,183	895	207	673	190	615	1,827	21	100	433	.	331						
Oct.	3,674	2,886	2,105	781	2,668	1,111	539	931	442	626	1,404	21	95	422	1,093	261						
Nov.	4,488	2,780	1,864	916	2,423	960	292	795	289	668	1,154	34	106	449	.	224						
Dec.	17,994	2,441	1,414	1,027	2,662	1,056	245	858	237	748	5,201	996	241	541	.	259						
1972 Jan.	2,244	2,048	1,519	529	1,973	875	226	567	164	531	702	1	137	297	.	101						
Feb.	2,920	2,849	2,125	724	2,343	1,041	410	756	323	546	834	5	126	475	.	67						
March	5,356	2,756	1,865	891	2,505	1,094	326	787	336	624	1,594	8	150	486	.	66						
Private building and loan associations																						
1972 March	3,924	1,762	1,192	570	1,494	638	170	473	204	383	999	5	32	298	.	36						
April	2,484	2,463	1,761	702	1,814	802	435	649	388	363	1,015	7	31	284	.	54						
Public building and loan associations																						
1972 Feb.	925	1,108	861	247	895	410	163	287	132	198	376	2	95	201	.	27						
March	1,432	994	673	321	1,011	456	156	314	132	241	595	3	118	188	.	30						

Source: Until end-December 1968 Federation of Private Building and Loan Associations, and Office of Public Building and Loan Associations in the German Savings Banks and Giro Associations. — * Alterations as compared with previously published figures are due to corrections subsequently reported. — 1 Including postal giro account balances and balances with

Deutsche Bundesbank. — 2 Including borrowing from Deutsche Bundesbank. — 3 Capital and reserves. — 4 Total amounts covered (not including first mortgages). — 5 Only new contracts on which fees have been fully paid; augmentations of contracted sums are considered as new contracts. — 6 Net allocations only, i. e. allocations accepted by the beneficiaries. —

7 Including housing bonuses credited. — 8 The amounts already credited to the accounts of savers or borrowers are contained in "Savings amounts paid in" and "Receipts of interest and amortisation on building loans".

III. Banks

18. Lending and deposits of credit cooperatives (Raiffeisen)*

Millions of DM

End of month	Number of credit cooperatives 1	Book credits and loans, and discount credits to non-banks 2, 3	Deposits and borrowing from non-banks 3		
			Total	Sight and time deposits 3	Savings deposits
1967 March	9,022	16,553	22,128	4,692	17,436
June	8,940	17,147	22,457	4,816	17,641
Sep.	8,787	17,418	23,459	5,327	18,132
Dec.	8,559	18,290	24,239	5,107	19,132
1968 March	8,515	18,721	25,295	5,160	20,135
June	8,322	19,120	25,956	5,606	20,350
Sep.	8,199	19,622	27,306	6,172	21,134
Dec. 3	7,934	20,408	28,587	6,151	22,436
Dec. 3	7,934	20,045	28,345	5,847	22,498
1969 March	7,912	20,609	29,199	5,875	23,324
June	7,684	21,547	30,088	6,292	23,796
Sep.	7,533	22,186	31,428	7,039	24,389
Dec.	7,266	23,309	32,843	6,766	26,077
1970 March	7,230	23,885	34,088	7,076	27,012
June	6,969	24,821	34,999	7,754	27,245
Sep.	6,500	25,390	36,550	8,682	27,868
Dec.	6,363	26,659	37,963	8,389	29,574
1971 March	6,322	27,467	39,087	8,666	30,421
June	6,092	28,945	40,114	9,266	30,848
Sep.	5,900	29,811	42,529	10,646	31,883

* Source: Deutscher Raiffeisenverband e. V., Bonn. The figures cover the transactions of all credit cooperatives (Raiffeisen) (cf. footnote 1), whereas the banking statistics collected by the Deutsche Bundesbank only cover the larger cooperatives (at present some 1,400). The figures for June and December are based on overall statistics; those for March and September are estimated on the basis of sample statistics of Deutscher Raiffeisenverband. — 1 Including banks affiliated with Deutscher Raiffeisenverband, not operated in the legal form of a cooperative. — 2 Not including loans on a trust basis. — 3 Up to first line for December 1968 including loans to banks and deposits of banks.

19. Debits to accounts of non banks*

Millions of DM

Month	Debits	Month	Debits
1969 Jan.	283,821	1971 Jan.	363,135
Feb.	253,487	Feb.	354,569
March	274,090	March	406,407
April	273,970	April	400,071
May	279,154	May	383,679
June	302,211	June	409,953
July	315,298	July	419,848
Aug.	292,681	Aug.	381,686
Sep.	319,447	Sep.	391,401
Oct.	334,775	Oct.	391,670
Nov.	323,586	Nov.	400,516
Dec.	410,020	Dec.	493,236
1970 Jan.	343,637	1972 Jan.	408,800
Feb.	328,316	Feb.	390,082
March	362,025	March	433,275
April	381,769	April p	402,853
May	351,058		
June	404,328		
July	393,285		
Aug.	346,983		
Sep.	366,140		
Oct.	368,428		
Nov.	370,971		
Dec.	449,430		

* As from January 1969 including figures of credit cooperatives (Raiffeisen) and instalment sales financing institutions. — p Provisional.

20. Number of monthly reporting banks and their classification by size

End-December 1971

Banking group	Total number of monthly reporting banks 1	The banks reporting for the monthly banking statistics are graded as follows according to their volume of business									
		less than DM 1 million	DM 1 million to less than DM 5 million	DM 5 million to less than DM 10 million	DM 10 million to less than DM 25 million	DM 25 million to less than DM 50 million	DM 50 million to less than DM 100 million	DM 100 million to less than DM 500 million	DM 500 million to less than DM 1 billion	DM 1 billion to less than DM 5 billion	DM 5 billion and over
Commercial banks	311	19	29	27	43	36	37	61	27	26	6
Big banks 2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Regional banks and other commercial banks including branches of foreign banks	144	4	6	9	19	13	17	34	22	17	3
Private bankers	161	15	23	18	24	23	20	27	5	6	—
Central giro institutions (including Deutsche Girozentrale)	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10
Savings banks	808	—	—	6	34	99	179	408	51	30	1
Central institutions of credit cooperatives (incl. Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse)	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	2
Credit cooperatives 3	2,108	5	12	195	1,101	466	209	113	5	2	—
Credit cooperatives (Schulze-Delitzsch) 3	673	5	11	26	189	202	139	95	5	1	—
Credit cooperatives (Raiffeisen) 3	1,435	—	1	169	912	264	70	18	—	1	—
Mortgage banks	46	—	—	1	1	4	1	5	6	22	6
Private	29	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	5	18	2
Public	17	—	—	1	1	2	1	3	1	4	4
Instalment sales financing institutions	181	18	49	23	23	23	16	26	2	1	—
Banks with special functions	18	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	8	4
Postal giro and postal savings bank offices	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total 4	3,511	(42)	(90)	(252)	(1,203)	(628)	(444)	(616)	(94)	(98)	(29)

1 Including banks in liquidation. — 2 Deutsche Bank AG, Dresdner Bank AG, Commerzbank AG, and their Berlin subsidiaries. — 3 Including other

banks not run under cooperative status but affiliated with Bundesverband der Deutschen Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken. — 4 Figures in brackets ()

do not contain postal giro and postal savings bank offices.

21. Number of banks and their branches *

(a) Total

Position at end of year or change during year	Position			Change		
	Banks	Branches	Bank offices, total	Banks	Branches	Bank offices, total
1957	13,359	12,974	26,333	—	—	—
1958	13,323	13,538	26,861	— 36	+ 564	+ 528
1959	13,302	15,077	28,379	— 21	+ 1,539	+ 1,518
1960	13,259	16,768	30,027	— 43	+ 1,691	+ 1,648
1961	13,152	18,152	31,304	— 107	+ 1,384	+ 1,277
1962	12,960	19,267	32,227	— 192	+ 1,115	+ 923
1963	12,716	20,307	33,023	— 244	+ 1,040	+ 796
1964	12,347	21,585	33,932	— 369	+ 1,278	+ 909
1965	11,836	23,046	34,882	— 511	+ 1,461	+ 950
1966	11,356	24,599	35,955	— 480	+ 1,553	+ 1,073
1967	10,859	26,285	37,144	— 497	+ 1,686	+ 1,189
1968	10,222	28,394	38,616	— 637	+ 2,109	+ 1,472
1969	9,536	30,440	39,976	— 686	+ 2,046	+ 1,360
1970	8,549	32,251	40,800	— 987	+ 1,811	+ 824
1971	7,819	33,904	41,723	— 730	+ 1,653	+ 923

(b) By banking group

Banking group	1957			1970			1971			1971	
	Position at end of year									Year-on-year change in number of bank offices	
	Banks	Branches	Bank offices, total	Banks	Branches	Bank offices, total	Banks	Branches	Bank offices, total	Number	In %
Commercial banks	364	1,917	2,281	305	4,986	5,291	306	5,122	5,428	+ 137	+ 3
Big banks	8	787	795	6	2,650	2,656	6	2,749	2,755	+ 99	+ 4
Regional banks and other commercial banks	96	1,020	1,116	112	2,017	2,129	115	2,044	2,159	+ 30	+ 1
Branches of foreign banks 1	15	6	21	24	23	47	29	25	54	+ 7	+ 15
Private bankers	245	104	349	163	296	459	156	304	460	+ 1	+ 0
Central giro institutions 2	14	191	205	12	353	365	12	346	358	— 7	— 2
Savings banks	871	8,192	9,063	832	14,903	15,735	808	15,346	16,154	+ 419	+ 3
Central institutions of credit cooperatives 3	19	89	108	13	105	118	12	102	114	— 4	— 3
Credit cooperatives 4	11,795	2,305	14,100	7,059	11,280	18,339	6,348	12,317	18,665	+ 326	+ 2
Credit cooperatives (Schulze-Delitzsch) 4	761	877	1,638	696	3,206	3,902	673	3,486	4,159	+ 257	+ 7
Credit cooperatives (Raiffeisen) 4	11,034	1,428	12,462	6,363	8,074	14,437	5,675	8,831	14,506	+ 69	+ 0
Mortgage banks	44	19	63	46	25	71	46	26	72	+ 1	+ 1
Private	25	8	33	29	14	43	29	15	44	+ 1	+ 2
Public	19	11	30	17	11	28	17	11	28	—	—
Instalment sales financing Institutions	194	225	419	180	589	749	177	615	792	+ 43	+ 6
Banks with special functions	16	34	50	17	28	45	18	28	46	+ 1	+ 2
Banking groups not covered by the monthly balance sheet statistics	42	2	44	85	2	87	92	2	94	+ 7	+ 8
Investment companies	5	—	5	28	1	29	33	1	34	+ 5	+ 17
Security depositories	7	1	8	7	1	8	8	1	9	+ 1	+ 13
Guarantee banks and other banks	30	1	31	50	—	50	51	—	51	+ 1	+ 2
Total	13,359	12,974	26,333	8,549	32,251	40,800	7,819	33,904	41,723	+ 923	+ 2

* Excluding building and loan associations and postal giro and postal savings bank offices. Also excluding banks in liquidation which during liquidation still render returns for the monthly balance sheet statistics, and excluding deposit-receiving agencies, exchange offices, commission agencies, branches and representations. — 1 In the monthly balance sheet statistics included in the

group "Regional banks and other commercial banks". — The first branch established by a foreign bank in the Federal area is considered a bank according to Art. 53, par. 1, Banking Law; further branches are recorded as branches. — 2 Including Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank — and the numerous branches of the former Braunschweigische Staatsbank which are now being

conducted as branches of Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale. — 3 Including Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse. — 4 Including other banks not run under cooperative status but affiliated with Bundesverband der Deutschen Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken.

IV. Minimum reserve statistics

1. Reserve ratios*

% of reserve-carrying liabilities

Applicable from	Sight liabilities												Time liabilities			
	Bank places x				Non-bank places											
	Reserve class															
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Reserve-carrying liabilities to residents 2																
1961 June 1	16.25	15	13.75	12.5	12.5	11.25	10	8.75	11.25	10	8.75	7.5				
July 1	15.6	14.4	13.2	12	12	10.8	9.6	8.4	10.8	9.6	8.4	7.2				
Aug. 1	14.95	13.8	12.65	11.5	11.5	10.35	9.2	8.05	10.35	9.2	8.05	6.9				
Sep. 1	14.3	13.2	12.1	11	11	9.9	8.8	7.7	9.9	8.8	7.7	6.6				
Oct. 1	13.65	12.6	11.55	10.5	10.5	9.45	8.4	7.35	9.45	8.4	7.35	6.3				
Dec. 1	13	12	11	10	10	9	8	7	9	8	7	6				
1964 Aug. 1	14.3	13.2	12.1	11	11	9.9	8.8	7.7	9.9	8.8	7.7	6.6				
1965 Dec. 1	13	12	11	10	10	9	8	7	9	8	7	6				
1966 Jan. 1	14.3	13.2	12.1	11	11	9.9	8.8	7.7	9.9	8.8	7.7	6.6				
Dec. 1	13	12	11	10	10	9	8	7	9	8	7	6				
1967 March 1	11.7	10.8	9.9	9	9	8.1	7.2	6.3	8.1	7.2	6.3	5.4				
May 1	11.05	10.2	9.35	8.5	8.5	7.65	6.8	5.95	7.65	6.8	5.95	5.1				
July 1	10.15	9.35	8.6	7.8	7.8	7	6.25	5.45	7	6.25	5.45	4.7				
Aug. 1	9.5	8.75	8.05	7.3	7.3	6.55	5.85	5.1	6.55	5.85	5.1	4.4				
Sep. 1	9.25	8.5	7.8	7.1	7.1	6.4	5.7	4.95	6.4	5.7	4.95	4.25				
1969 Jan. 1	9.25	8.5	7.8	7.1	7.1	6.4	5.7	4.95	6.4	5.7	4.95	4.25				
June 1	10.6	9.8	8.95	8.15	8.15	7.35	6.5	5.7	7.35	6.5	5.7	4.9				
Aug. 1	11.65	10.75	9.85	8.95	8.95	8.05	7.15	6.25	8.05	7.15	6.25	5.35				
Nov. 1	10.45	9.65	8.85	8.05	8.05	7.25	6.45	5.65	7.25	6.45	5.65	4.85				
Dec. 1	9.45	8.7	8	7.25	7.25	6.55	5.8	5.1	6.55	5.8	5.1	4.35				
1970 Jan. 1	10.45	9.65	8.85	8.05	8.05	7.25	6.45	5.65	7.25	6.45	5.65	4.85				
July 1	12.05	11.1	10.2	9.25	9.25	8.35	7.4	6.5	8.35	7.4	6.5	5.55				
Sep. 1	12.05	11.1	10.2	9.25	9.25	8.35	7.4	6.5	8.35	7.4	6.5	5.55				
Dec. 1	13.8	12.7	11.65	10.6	10.6	9.55	8.5	7.4	9.55	8.5	7.4	6.35				
1971 June 1	15.85	14.65	13.4	12.2	12.2	11	9.75	8.55	11	9.75	8.55	7.3				
Nov. 1	14.3	13.2	12.1	11	11	9.9	8.8	7.7	9.9	8.8	7.7	6.6				
1972 Jan. 1	12.85	11.9	10.9	9.9	9.9	8.9	7.9	6.95	8.9	7.9	6.95	5.95				
July 1	15.45	14.25	13.05	11.9	11.9	10.7	9.5	8.3	10.7	9.5	8.3	7.1				
Reserve carrying liabilities to non-residents 4																
1961 May 15	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	20	20	20	20				
1962 Feb. 1	13	12	11	10	10	9	8	7	9	8	7	6				
1964 April 1	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	20	20	20	20				
1967 Feb. 1	13	12	11	10	10	9	8	7	9	8	7	6				
March 1	11.7	10.8	9.9	9	9	8.1	7.2	6.3	8.1	7.2	6.3	5.4				
May 1	11.05	10.2	9.35	8.5	8.5	7.65	6.8	5.95	7.65	6.8	5.95	5.1				
July 1	10.15	9.35	8.6	7.8	7.8	7	6.25	5.45	7	6.25	5.45	4.7				
Aug. 1	9.5	8.75	8.05	7.3	7.3	6.55	5.85	5.1	6.55	5.85	5.1	4.4				
Sep. 1	9.25	8.5	7.8	7.1	7.1	6.4	5.7	4.95	6.4	5.7	4.95	4.25				
1968 Dec. 16	9.25	8.5	7.8	7.1	7.1	6.4	5.7	4.95	6.4	5.7	4.95	4.25				
1969 Jan. 16	9.25	8.5	7.8	7.1	7.1	6.4	5.7	4.95	6.4	5.7	4.95	4.25				
Feb. 16	9.25	8.5	7.8	7.1	7.1	6.4	5.7	4.95	6.4	5.7	4.95	4.25				
May 16	9.25	8.5	7.8	7.1	7.1	6.4	5.7	4.95	6.4	5.7	4.95	4.25				
June 16	13.8	12.7	11.65	10.6	10.6	9.55	8.5	7.4	9.55	8.5	7.4	6.35				
Aug. 16	15.2	14.05	12.85	11.7	11.7	10.55	9.35	8.2	10.55	9.35	8.2	7				
Nov. 1	10.45	9.65	8.85	8.05	8.05	7.25	6.45	5.65	7.25	6.45	5.65	4.85				
Dec. 1	9.45	8.7	8	7.25	7.25	6.55	5.8	5.1	6.55	5.8	5.1	4.35				
1970 Jan. 1	10.45	9.65	8.85	8.05	8.05	7.25	6.45	5.65	7.25	6.45	5.65	4.85				
April 1	10.45	9.65	8.85	8.05	8.05	7.25	6.45	5.65	7.25	6.45	5.65	4.85				
July 1	12.05	11.1	10.2	9.25	9.25	8.35	7.4	6.5	8.35	7.4	6.5	5.55				
Sep. 1	12.05	11.1	10.2	9.25	9.25	8.35	7.4	6.5	8.35	7.4	6.5	5.55				
Dec. 1	13.8	12.7	11.65	10.6	10.6	9.55	8.5	7.4	9.55	8.5	7.4	6.35				
1971 June 1	31.7	29.3	26.8	24.4	24.4	22	19.5	17.1	22	19.5	17.1	14.6				
1972 March 1	31.7	29.3	26.8	24.4	24.4	22	19.5	17.1	22	19.5	17.1	14.6				
July 1	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	35	35	35	35				

* Reserve ratios applying until end-May 1961 were last published in the Monthly Report for May 1969. - 1 By way of divergence, from January 1, 1969 the ratio for savings deposits with banks in reserve class 4 at bank places is equal to the respective

reserve ratio for time liabilities. - 2 Since the coming into force of the Foreign Trade and Payments Law, residents within the meaning of Art. 4 of that Law. - 3 These ratios had to be applied subject to the proviso that a bank's total minimum

reserves (reserve for the total of liabilities plus growth reserve) do not exceed 30% in the case of sight liabilities, 20% in the case of time liabilities and 10% in the case of savings deposits. This regulation applied to the growth reserve on liabili-

IV. Minimum reserve statistics

Savings deposits		Growth of liabilities			Explanatory notes on the growth reserve regulations	Applicable from
Bank places 1, x	Non-bank places	Sight liabilities	Time liabilities	Savings deposits		
7.2	6	no special ratios				1961 June 1
6.9	5.75					July 1
6.6	5.5					Aug. 1
6.3	5.25					Sep. 1
6	5					Oct. 1
6	5					Dec. 1
6.6	5.5					1964 Aug. 1
6.6	5.5					1965 Dec. 1
6.6	5.5					1966 Jan. 1
6.6	5.5					Dec. 1
5.94	4.95					1967 March 1
5.61	4.68					May 1
5.15	4.3					July 1
4.8	4					Aug. 1
4.25	3.55					Sep. 1
4.7	3.9					1969 Jan. 1
5.4	4.5					June 1
5.95	4.95					Aug. 1
5.35	4.45					Nov. 1
4.8	4					Dec. 1
5.35	4.45	1970 Jan. 1				
6.15	5.15	July 1				
6.15	5.15	40	20	Additional reserve ratios for growth over the average level of the months April to June 1970 3	Sep. 1	
7.05	5.9	no special ratios				Dec. 1
8.1	6.75					1971 June 1
7.3	6.1					Nov. 1
6.55	5.45					1972 Jan. 1
7.85	6.55	July 1				
10	10	no special ratios				1961 May 1
6	5					1962 Feb. 1
10	10					1964 April 1
6.6	5.5					1967 Feb. 1
5.94	4.95					March 1
5.61	4.68					May 1
5.15	4.3					July 1
4.8	4					Aug. 1
4.25	3.55					Sep. 1
4.25	3.55					100	Reserve ratio for growth over the level of November 15, 1968 3	1968 Dec. 1
4.7	3.9	100	1969 Jan. 1			
4.7	3.9	100	Reserve ratio for growth over the level of November 15, 1968 or January 15, 1969 3	Feb. 1		
4.7	3.9	100	Reserve ratio for growth over the level of April 15 or 30, 1969 3	May 1		
7.1	5.9	100	June 1			
7.8	6.5	100	Aug. 1			
5.35	4.45	no special ratios				Nov. 1
4.8	4					Dec. 1
5.35	4.45	1970 Jan. 1				
5.35	4.45	30	Additional reserve ratio for growth over the level of March 6, 1970 or the average level of the return dates February 7, 15, 23 and 28, 1970	April 1		
6.15	5.15	30	July 1			
6.15	5.15	40	20	Additional reserve ratios for growth over the average level of the months April to June 1970 3	Sep. 1	
7.05	5.9	30	Additional reserve ratio for growth over the average level of the return dates October 23 and 31, and November 7 and 15, 1970	Dec. 1		
16.2	13.5	30	1971 June 1			
16.2	13.5	40 60				1972 March 1
30	30					July 1

ties to non-residents until end-August 1969 only. — 4 Since the coming into force of the Foreign Trade and Payments Law, non-residents within the meaning of Art. 4 of that Law. — 5 From July 1960 to end-January 1962 these ratios also applied to the growth

over the level of May 31, 1960 in customers' drawing on credits opened with third parties abroad. Up to this level the liabilities in question remained exempt from the reserve requirement during the period mentioned. — 6 These ratios only applied to liabili-

ties up to the basic level listed in the column "Explanatory notes on the growth reserve regulations". — x "Bank places" are places at which there is an office or branch of the Deutsche Bundesbank.

IV. Minimum reserve statistics

From May 1952 to July 1959		From August 1959 to June 1968		Since July 1968	
Reserve class	Banks with reserve-carrying sight and time liabilities	Reserve class	Banks with reserve-carrying liabilities (including savings deposits)	Reserve class	Banks with reserve-carrying liabilities (including savings deposits)
1	of DM 100 million and over	1	of DM 300 million and over	1	of DM 1,000 million and over
2	of DM 50 to less than 100 million	2	of DM 30 to less than 300 million	2	of DM 100 to less than 1,000 million
3	of DM 10 to less than 50 million	3	of DM 3 to less than 30 million	3	of DM 10 to less than 100 million
4	of DM 5 to less than 10 million	4	of less than DM 3 million	4	of less than DM 10 million
5	of DM 1 to less than 5 million				
6	of less than DM 1 million				

* The reserve class into which any bank is to be placed is determined by the amount of its reserve-carrying liabilities in the preceding month.

3. Reserves maintained

(a) Total*

Millions of DM

Average for the month 1	Liabilities subject to the reserve requirement						Reserve required		Actual reserve	Excess reserves		Excess amounts, total	Short-falls, total	
	Total	Sight liabilities 2		Time liabilities	Savings deposits 2		of which Liabilities to non-residents 3	Total		of which, for growth in liabilities 4	Amount			as % of required reserve
		Bank places	Non-bank places		Bank places	Non-bank places								
1960 Dec.	100,538	29,395		21,773	49,370	3,001	12,332	176	12,518	186	1.5	187	1	
1961 Dec.	111,661	31,705		23,193	56,763	1,440	9,337	—	9,337	367	4.1	368	1	
1962 Dec.	125,656	25,304	9,921	24,900	37,765	27,766	9,801	—	10,140	339	3.5	340	1	
1963 Dec.	141,075	27,080	11,075	26,168	43,733	33,019	10,860	—	11,244	384	3.5	385	1	
1964 Dec.	157,722	42,025		26,695	89,002		13,411	—	13,662	251	1.9	253	2	
1965 Dec.	178,833	46,609		27,535	104,689	1,936	14,284	—	14,564	280	2.0	282	2	
1966 Dec.	198,262	46,749		31,404	120,109	1,203	15,506	—	15,706	200	1.3	202	2	
1967 Dec.	230,506	39,256	15,213	37,596	77,331	61,110	12,248	—	12,685	437	3.6	439	2	
1968 Dec.	273,693	62,974		51,657	159,062	12,564	15,495	1,186	16,441	946	6.1	948	2	
1969 Dec.	280,549	48,577	19,255	56,918	84,730	71,069	15,967	—	16,531	564	3.5	567	3	
1970 Dec.	306,859	50,066	21,234	69,299	89,076	77,184	12,941	189	26,068	320	1.2	326	6	
1971 Dec.	344,861	57,721	24,835	77,204	98,377	86,724	10,177	68	31,686	295	0.9	297	2	
1970 April	286,507	44,292	17,480	62,142	87,573	75,020	12,124	14	17,999	129	0.7	130	1	
May	287,986	44,209	17,965	63,650	87,244	74,918	11,672	15	18,138	173	1.0	175	2	
June	292,338	45,988	18,566	65,921	88,991	74,660	12,169	27	18,481	149	0.8	151	2	
July	297,043	47,697	18,844	67,392	87,784	75,326	12,414	38	21,722	170	0.8	174	4	
Aug.	300,458	46,444	19,546	70,297	88,333	75,838	12,389	35	21,895	142	0.7	143	1	
Sep.	300,053	45,616	20,041	69,452	88,584	76,360	12,389	2,880	24,683	142	0.6	149	17	
Oct.	298,861	46,239	20,053	67,180	88,664	76,725	12,389	2,675	24,596	389	1.5	375	6	
Nov.	301,733	46,313	20,336	69,019	88,904	77,161	12,389	3,376	25,324	183	0.7	187	4	
Dec.	306,859	50,066	21,234	69,299	89,076	77,184	12,941	189	26,068	320	1.2	326	6	
1971 Jan.	317,100	52,485	20,264	71,203	92,808	80,340	13,714	420	27,001	176	0.7	180	4	
Feb.	318,479	48,702	19,547	72,992	95,074	82,164	12,372	135	26,628	201	0.8	205	4	
March	321,900	49,227	20,038	73,909	95,834	82,892	13,158	311	27,024	120	0.4	128	3	
April	324,124	49,968	19,810	75,238	95,940	83,168	13,133	278	27,266	173	0.6	177	4	
May	330,414	52,158	20,605	78,123	96,186	83,342	14,209	588	29,468	1,300	5.6	1,392	2	
June	335,347	55,272	21,660	78,625	96,324	83,466	13,615	508	34,714	228	0.7	236	8	
July	331,760	55,339	21,674	73,578	97,245	83,926	10,749	97	33,666	372	1.1	374	2	
Aug.	332,606	54,050	22,758	72,972	98,203	84,623	9,661	56	33,221	147	0.4	154	7	
Sep.	335,456	54,320	23,698	73,836	98,316	85,286	9,996	64	33,517	133	0.4	136	6	
Oct.	335,833	53,498	23,491	75,019	98,152	85,673	9,919	57	33,599	234	0.7	240	6	
Nov.	339,701	54,525	23,874	76,536	98,322	86,444	10,089	80	30,893	161	0.5	164	3	
Dec.	344,861	57,721	24,835	77,204	98,377	86,724	10,177	68	31,686	295	0.9	297	2	
1972 Jan.	358,719	59,734	23,376	82,628	102,760	90,221	12,685	237	30,310	226	0.8	232	6	
Feb.	360,401	55,628	22,755	84,300	105,280	92,458	11,165	116	29,762	167	0.6	169	2	
March	361,627	55,708	23,231	83,691	105,726	93,271	10,975	229	29,957	208	0.7	212	4	
April	360,803	57,391	23,344	80,761	105,835	93,472	11,074	235	30,234	488	1.6	491	3	

* Excluding minimum reserves kept by the Federal Post Office on behalf of the postal giro and postal savings bank offices, which since the introduction on May 1, 1958 of the optional central maintaining of minimum reserves can in practice no longer be separated from the other central bank deposits of the Federal Post Office. — 1 According

to Articles 8 and 9 of the Minimum Reserves Order. — 2 Sight liabilities and savings deposits cannot be broken down statistically according to bank place and non-bank place if different reserve ratios — not classified by bank place and non-bank place — apply to such liabilities to non-residents and hence only an overall amount is

recorded. — 3 Between May 1961 and end-December 1966 liabilities to non-residents were exempt from the reserve obligation to the amount of banks' credit balances abroad and foreign money market investment. — 4 The method of calculating the minimum reserve on growth is shown in Table IV, 1 Reserve ratios.

Capital finance account for the first half of 1971 *

Billions of Deutsche Mark

Item	Sector	Enterprises			Government			
		Households	Total	except housing	Housing	Total	Central, regional and local authorities 1	Social security funds 2
		1	2	(2 a)	(2 b)	3	(3 a)	(3 b)
A. Capital formation and saving								
I. Capital formation								
1. Gross capital formation 5	—	86.81	67.74	19.07	14.13	13.94	0.19	
2. Consumption of fixed capital	—	38.68	32.63	6.05	2.09	2.03	0.06	
3. Net capital formation (1 less 2)	—	48.13	35.11	13.02	12.04	11.91	0.13	
II. Saving and capital transfers								
1. Saving	22.43	12.20	14.01	— 1.81	20.42	18.00	2.42	
2. Capital transfers received	2.90	9.57	3.00	6.57	1.14	1.14	—	
3. Capital transfers made	— 6.51	— 1.58	— 1.58	—	— 6.23	— 6.21	— 0.02	
III. Financial surplus or deficit (—) (II less I, 3)	18.82	—27.94	—19.68	— 8.26	3.29	1.02	2.27	
B. Financial account								
I. Acquisition of financial assets								
1. Currency and sight deposits	2.63	12.61	15.37	0.07	5.31	4.77	0.55	
2. Time deposits 6	0.96	2.83			2.19	0.90	1.29	
3. Savings deposits	9.68	0.08	0.08	—	— 0.46	— 0.52	0.06	
4. Funds placed with building and loan associations	— 0.47	0.23	0.23	—	0.02	0.02	—	
5. Funds placed with insurance companies 4	4.40	0.74	0.74	—	0.04	0.04	—	
6. Acquisition of money market paper 7	—	0.09	0.09	—	— 0.54	— 0.19	— 0.34	
7. (a) Acquisition of bonds	3.15	0.28	0.28	—	— 0.02	0.09	— 0.11	
(b) Acquisition of shares	1.03	1.22	1.22	—	0.35	0.35	—	
8. Gold and foreign exchange holdings of Deutsche Bundesbank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Short-term bank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Longer-term bank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11. Building and loan association loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12. Insurance company loans 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13. Other assets	0.06	0.60	0.60	—	0.20	0.06	0.14	
14. Intra-sectoral claims	—	a —	0.03	0.08	a —	—	0.80	
Total	21.44	a 18.68	18.64	0.15	a 7.11	5.52	2.39	
II. Incurrence of liabilities								
1. Currency and sight deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Time deposits 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Savings deposits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Funds placed with building and loan associations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Funds placed with insurance companies 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Sale of money market paper 7	—	— 0.74	— 0.74	—	0.03	0.03	—	
7. (a) Sale of bonds	—	1.45	1.45	—	0.65	0.65	—	
(b) Sale of shares	—	2.73	2.70	0.03	—	—	—	
8. Gold and foreign exchange holdings of Deutsche Bundesbank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Short-term bank loans	1.23	6.17	5.45	0.72	— 0.36	— 0.45	0.09	
10. Longer-term bank loans	1.32	13.34	8.76	4.59	3.41	3.38	0.03	
11. Building and loan association loans	—	1.04	— 0.45	1.49	0.06	0.06	—	
12. Insurance company loans 4	0.19	2.17	1.09	1.08	0.18	0.18	—	
13. Other liabilities	— 0.11	20.46	19.98	0.48	— 0.15	— 0.15	—	
14. Intra-sectoral liabilities	—	—	0.08	0.03	a —	0.80	—	
Total	2.62	a 46.62	38.32	8.41	a 3.82	4.50	0.12	
III. Net acquisition of financial assets (I less II)	18.82	—27.94	—19.68	— 8.26	3.29	1.02	2.27	

* Discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding; provisional figures. — 1 Including Equalisation of Burdens Fund and ERP Special Fund. — 2 Including supplementary pension funds for government employees. — 3 In-

cluding GDR. — 4 Including private pension funds. — 5 Including purchase or sale of real estate. — 6 Including bank savings bonds, funds channelled

All domestic non-financial sectors (cols. 1 to 3)	Rest of the world 3	All non-financial sectors (cols. 4 plus 5)	Banking institutions			Building and loan associations	Insurance companies 4	All financial sectors (cols. 7 to 9)	All sectors (cols. 5 plus 10)	Sector
			Total	Deutsche Bundesbank (7 a)	Banks (7 b)						Item
4	5	6	7	(7 a)	(7 b)	8	9	10	11	
202.84	—	202.84	2.65	.	.	0.06	1.14	3.85	206.69	A
84.11	—	84.11	1.00	.	.	0.03	0.33	1.36	85.47	I
118.73	—	118.73	1.65	.	.	0.03	0.81	2.49	121.22	1.
112.60	8.14	120.74	— 0.50	.	.	0.52	0.46	0.48	121.22	II
113.39	0.51	113.90	5.70	.	.	0.53	1.09	7.32	121.22	1.
31.69	c 7.65	39.34	0.06	.	.	—	0.08	0.14	39.48	2.
—32.48	— 0.02	—32.50	c — 6.26	.	.	— 0.01	— 0.71	— 6.98	—39.48	3.
— 6.13	8.14	2.01	— 2.15	— 4.20	2.05	0.49	— 0.35	— 2.01	—	III
22.19	2.11	24.30	—	—	—	0.43	0.28	0.71	25.00	B
17.98	b 1.51	19.49	—	—	—	1.51	1.94	3.44	22.93	I
27.55	0.25	27.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	27.80	1.
5.67	—	5.67	0.12	—	0.12	—	—	0.12	5.79	2.
11.41	0.05	11.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.46	3.
— 0.59	— 0.54	— 1.13	— 0.54	— 0.22	— 0.33	—	—	— 0.54	— 1.67	4.
9.57	1.61	11.18	5.75	— 0.17	5.92	0.09	2.51	8.35	19.53	5.
4.44	1.40	5.84	1.04	—	1.04	—	0.79	1.83	7.67	6.
—	—	—	d 10.45	10.45	—	—	—	10.45	10.45	7. (a)
—	—	—	19.15	0.21	18.95	—	—	19.15	19.15	(b)
—	—	—	52.69	— 0.46	53.15	—	—	52.69	52.69	8.
—	—	—	—	—	—	4.69	—	4.69	4.69	9.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.69	5.69	5.69	10.
6.22	13.70	19.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.92	11.
—	—	—	a —	—	6.73	—	—	—	—	12.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.
104.43	20.09	124.51	a 88.66	9.81	85.58	6.71	11.20	106.57	231.08	II
—	—	—	25.00	7.70	17.30	—	—	25.00	25.00	1.
—	—	—	b 22.93	b 0.63	22.31	—	—	22.93	22.93	2.
—	—	—	27.80	—	27.80	—	—	27.80	27.80	3.
—	—	—	—	—	—	5.79	—	5.79	5.79	4.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.46	11.46	11.46	5.
— 0.58	— 0.04	— 0.62	— 1.06	— 1.06	—	—	—	— 1.06	— 1.67	6.
5.73	— 1.39	4.35	15.19	—	15.19	—	—	15.19	19.53	7. (a)
4.76	1.87	6.63	0.95	—	0.95	—	0.09	1.04	7.67	(b)
—	d 10.45	10.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.45	8.
19.66	— 0.62	19.04	—	—	—	0.12	—	0.12	19.15	9.
51.46	0.90	52.37	—	—	—	0.33	—	0.33	52.69	10.
4.69	—	4.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.69	11.
5.69	—	5.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.69	12.
19.14	0.78	19.92	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.92	13.
—	—	—	a —	6.73	—	—	—	—	—	14.
110.55	11.95	122.50	a 90.81	14.01	83.53	6.23	11.55	108.58	231.08	
— 6.13	8.14	2.01	— 2.15	— 4.20	2.05	0.49	— 0.35	— 2.01	—	III

earmarked issues of Treasury bonds. — **a** In computing the totals, intra-sectoral flows were not counted. — **b** Including contra-entry to special drawing rights allocated. — **c** Including compensatory amount required

by Deutsche Bundesbank on account of alteration of exchange parity. — **d** After allowing for revaluation loss of Deutsche Bundesbank.

V. Interest rates

1. Discount and lombard rates of the Deutsche Bundesbank* and special interest charged for failure to meet minimum reserve requirement

Applicable from	Discount rate 1, 2	Lombard rate (rate for advances on securities)	Special rate of interest charged to banks for failure to meet minimum reserve requirement	Applicable from	Discount rate 1, 2	Lombard rate (rate for advances on securities)	Special rate of interest charged to banks for failure to meet minimum reserve requirement
	% p. a.	% p. a.	% p. a. over lombard rate		% p. a.	% p. a.	% p. a. over lombard rate
1948 July 1	5	6	1	1960 June 3	5	6	3
Dec. 1	5	6	3	Nov. 11	4	5	3
1949 May 27	4 1/2	5 1/2	3	1961 Jan. 20	3 1/2	4 1/2	3
July 14	4	5	3	May 5	3	3	3
1950 Oct. 27	6	7	3	1965 Jan. 22	3 1/2	4 1/2	3
Nov. 1	6	7	1	Aug. 13	5	5	3
1951 Jan. 1	6	7	3	1966 May 27	5	6 1/4	3
1952 May 29	5	6	3	1967 Jan. 6	4 1/2	5 1/2	3
Aug. 21	4 1/2	5 1/2	3	Feb. 17	4	5	3
1953 Jan. 8	4	5	3	April 14	3 1/2	4 1/2	3
June 11	3 1/2	4 1/2	3	May 12	3	4	3
1954 May 20	3	4	3	Aug. 11	3	3 1/2	3
1955 Aug. 4	3 1/2	4 1/2	3	1969 March 21	3	4	3
1956 March 8	4 1/2	5 1/2	3	April 18	4	5	3
May 19	5 1/2	6 1/2	3	June 20	5	6	3
Sep. 6	5	6	3	Sep. 11	6	7 1/2	3
1957 Jan. 11	4 1/2	5 1/2	3	Dec. 5	6	9	3
Sep. 19	4	5	3	1970 March 9	7 1/2	9 1/2	3
1958 Jan. 17	3 1/2	4 1/2	3	July 16	7	9	3
June 27	3	4	3	Nov. 18	6 1/2	8	3
1959 Jan. 10	2 3/4	3 3/4	3	Dec. 3	6	7 1/2	3
Sep. 4	3	4	3	1971 April 1	5	6 1/2	3
Oct. 23	4	5	3	Oct. 14	4 1/2	5 1/2	3
				Dec. 23	4	5	3
				1972 Feb. 25	3	4	3

* Until July 31, 1957 rates of Bank deutscher Länder or Land Central Banks. — 1 This is also the rate for cash advances. — 2 Until May 1956 lower rates as well applied to foreign bills and export drafts;

fixed special rates were charged on certain credits to the Reconstruction Loan Corporation, which ran out at the end of 1958 (for details see footnotes to this table in the Monthly Report of the Deutsche

Bundesbank, Vol. 15, No. 3, March 1963, p. 62). — 3 An allowance of 3/4 % per annum was granted in respect of lombard loans taken by banks between December 10, 1964 and December 31, 1964.

2. Rates of the Deutsche Bundesbank applying to sales of money market paper in the open market*

Applicable from	Treasury bills of Federal Government and Federal Railways running for		Discountable Treasury bonds of Federal Government, Federal Railways and Federal Post Office *				Storage Agency bills running for	
	30 to 59 days	60 to 90 days	6 months	12 months	18 months	24 months	30 to 59 days	60 to 90 days
	% p. a.							
1969 April 18	3 5/8	3 3/4	4 3/8	4 1/2	4 5/8	4 3/4	3 3/4	3 7/8
June 20	4 5/8	4 3/4	5 1/8	5 1/4	5 3/8	5 1/2	4 3/4	4 7/8
Sep. 12	5 5/8	5 3/4	6	6 1/8	6 1/4	6 1/2	5 3/4	5 7/8
Dec. 8	5 5/8	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 3/8	6 1/2	6 5/8	5 7/8	6
1970 March 9	6 7/8	7	7 3/4	7 5/8	7 1/2	7 3/8	7 1/8	7 1/4
July 16	6 5/8	6 3/4	7 3/4	7 5/8	7 1/2	7 3/8	6 7/8	7
Aug. 4	6 5/8	6 3/4	7 7/8	7 3/4	7 5/8	7 1/2	6 7/8	7
Sep. 9	6 5/8	6 3/4	7 3/4	7 5/8	7 1/2	7 3/8	6 7/8	7
Nov. 18	6 1/8	6 1/4	7 1/2	7 3/8	7 1/4	7 1/8	6 3/8	6 1/2
Dec. 1	6 1/8	6 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/8	7	6 7/8	6 3/8	6 1/2
Dec. 3	5 5/8	5 3/4	7	6 7/8	6 3/4	6 5/8	5 7/8	6
Dec. 30	5 5/8	5 3/4	6 3/4	6 5/8	6 1/2	6 3/4	5 7/8	6
1971 Feb. 12	5 5/8	5 3/4	6 5/8	6 1/2	6 3/8	6 1/4	5 7/8	6
Feb. 17	5 5/8	5 3/4	6 3/8	6 1/4	6 1/8	6	5 7/8	6
March 9	5 5/8	5 3/4	6 5/8	6 1/2	6 3/8	6 1/4	5 7/8	6
April 1	4 5/8	4 3/4	5 5/8	5 1/2	5 3/8	5 1/4	4 7/8	5
April 19	4 5/8	4 3/4	5 1/2	5 3/8	5 1/4	5 1/8	4 7/8	5
June 3	4 1/8	4 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	4 7/8	5
June 16	4 1/8	4 1/4	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 7/8	5
July 14	4 1/8	4 1/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	4 7/8	5
Oct. 14	3 5/8	3 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	4 3/8	4 1/2
Nov. 5	3 5/8	3 3/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	4 3/8	4 1/2
Nov. 11	3 5/8	3 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/8	4 1/2
Dec. 23	3 5/8	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	3 7/8	4
1972 Feb. 25	2 5/8	2 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	2 7/8	3

* Solely selling rates for money market paper included in the Deutsche Bundesbank's market

regulating arrangements; since June 3, 1971 discountable Treasury bonds not included in the

market regulating arrangements are likewise sold at different selling rates.

VI. Capital market

1. Sales and acquisition of securities *							
Millions of DM							
Item	Year	September to December	January to April p	January	February	March	April p
Bonds							
Sales = total acquisition	1971/72	8,275	15,082	6,088	4,068	2,807	2,119
Sales	1970/71	6,432	6,353	1,605	792	1,457	2,498
(1) Domestic bonds 1	1971/72	8,748	16,851	6,521	4,484	3,341	2,505
	1970/71	6,191	6,688	1,638	831	1,477	2,743
Bank bonds	1971/72	5,487	11,541	4,049	3,075	2,322	2,096
	1970/71	5,053	4,577	1,096	662	1,169	1,650
Mortgage bonds	1971/72	1,805	3,680	1,497	948	574	660
	1970/71	785	1,092	266	190	283	353
Communal bonds	1971/72	2,636	6,440	2,447	1,840	1,118	1,035
	1970/71	2,979	2,747	906	459	572	810
Other bank bonds	1971/72	1,046	1,422	105	287	630	400
	1970/71	1,290	737	76	12	314	487
Industrial bonds	1971/72	743	727	72	46	526	318
	1970/71	41	278	64	150	31	160
Public authority bonds 2	1971/72	2,519	4,584	2,544	1,455	493	92
	1970/71	1,097	1,834	604	20	276	933
(2) Foreign bonds 3	1971/72	— 473	— 1,769	— 433	— 416	— 534	— 386
Acquisition	1970/71	241	— 335	— 31	— 39	— 20	— 245
(1) Domestic buyers 4	1971/72	7,238	11,630	5,497	3,616	1,464	1,053
	1970/71	5,761	6,032	1,595	705	1,417	2,314
Banks 5	1971/72	x 2,239	x 4,173	x 2,854	x 1,916	x — 303	x — 294
	1970/71	x 1,020	x 2,149	x 340	x 401	x 386	x 1,022
Bundesbank 5	1971/72	x — 367	— 114	—	— 96	— 7	— 11
	1970/71	— 253	469	— 33	— 101	274	329
Non-banks 6	1971/72	5,366	7,571	2,643	1,796	1,774	1,358
	1970/71	4,994	3,414	1,288	405	757	963
(2) Foreign buyers 7	1971/72	1,037	3,452	591	452	1,343	1,066
	1970/71	671	321	10	87	40	184
Shares							
Sales = total acquisition	1971/72	2,472	1,908	765	518	362	263
Sales	1970/71	2,270	2,682	815	494	563	810
(1) Domestic shares 8	1971/72	1,948	1,028	432	303	210	83
	1970/71	1,381	1,435	517	183	106	628
(2) Foreign equities 9	1971/72	524	880	333	215	152	180
Acquisition	1970/71	889	1,248	298	311	457	182
(1) Domestic buyers 10	1971/72	2,077	947	649	181	96	21
	1970/71	1,730	2,212	603	387	525	697
Banks 5	1971/72	— 141	— 13	— 10	— 139	29	107
	1970/71	393	— 69	— 296	74	202	— 49
Non-banks 6	1971/72	2,218	960	659	320	67	— 86
	1970/71	1,337	2,281	899	313	323	746
(2) Foreign buyers 11	1971/72	395	961	116	337	266	242
	1970/71	540	470	212	107	38	113
Memorandum item:							
Net security transactions with foreign countries, total (capital exports: —; capital imports: +)	1971/72	+ 1,381	+ 5,302	+ 807	+ 990	+ 1,991	+ 1,514
	1970/71	+ 81	— 122	— 45	— 78	— 359	+ 360
Bonds	1971/72	+ 1,510	+ 5,221	+ 1,024	+ 868	+ 1,877	+ 1,452
	1970/71	+ 430	+ 656	+ 41	+ 126	+ 60	+ 429
Equities	1971/72	— 129	+ 81	— 217	+ 122	+ 114	+ 62
	1970/71	— 349	— 778	— 86	— 204	— 419	— 69

* Discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding. — 1 Net sales at market values plus/less changes in issuers' holdings of own bonds. — 2 Including Federal Railways and Federal Post Office, but excluding bonds issued by the Equalisation of Burdens Bank on behalf of the Equalisation of Burdens Fund. — 3 Net acquisition (+) or net sale (—) of foreign bonds by residents; transaction

values. — 4 Domestic and foreign bonds. — 5 Book values. — 6 Residual; also including acquisition of domestic and foreign securities by domestic investment funds. — 7 Net acquisition (+) or net sale (—) of domestic bonds by foreigners; transaction values. — 8 Market values. — 9 Net acquisition (+) or net sale (—) of foreign equities (including direct investment and investment fund

units) by residents; transaction values. — 10 Domestic and foreign equities. — 11 Net acquisition (+) or net sale (—) of domestic equities (including direct investment and investment fund units) by foreigners; transaction values. — x Statistically adjusted. — p 1972: provisional.

2. Sales of fixed interest securities * of domestic issuers

Millions of DM nominal value

Period	Total	Bank bonds 1					Industrial bonds (including convertible bonds)	Public authority bonds 5	Memo item: Bonds of foreign issuers 6
		All bank bonds	Mortgage bonds (including ship mortgage bonds)	Communal (and similar 2) bonds	Bonds of specialised banks 3	Other bank bonds 4			
Gross sales 7, total									
1970	20,816	15,812	2,818	8,766	1,889	2,339	656	4,348	2,503
1971	30,768	20,722	5,235	9,195	1,893	4,399	1,902	8,143	2,986
1971 April	3,257	2,041	452	1,013	98	478	200	1,015	823
May	2,014	1,575	288	535	111	641	200	239	
June	1,355	1,324	431	445	97	351	—	32	
July	2,746	2,307	571	850	292	594	182	258	404
Aug.	2,397	1,728	569	742	163	254	175	494	
Sep.	2,951	1,769	461	861	96	351	150	1,032	
Oct.	3,449	1,873	460	888	256	269	400	1,176	851
Nov.	2,633	1,848	501	634	402	311	300	485	
Dec.	3,135	2,125	595	904	93	533	15	995	
1972 Jan.	7,830	4,807	1,644	2,750	68	345	—	3,023	1,060
Feb.	5,468	3,783	1,013	1,975	265	530	—	1,685	
March	4,707	3,330	741	1,414	441	734	600	777	
April	3,649	3,070	767	1,226	126	952	350	229	
of which, bonds with maturities 8 of over 4 years									
1970	17,863	13,609	2,798	8,045	1,473	1,292	656	3,598	2,493
1971	22,576	15,398	5,232	8,123	1,170	873	1,902	5,276	2,986
1971 April	2,584	1,519	452	829	63	175	200	865	823
May	1,333	895	288	421	84	101	200	239	
June	957	928	431	373	64	58	—	32	
July	2,158	1,718	568	759	279	112	182	258	404
Aug.	1,848	1,429	569	698	123	39	175	244	
Sep.	1,928	1,346	461	807	41	38	150	432	
Oct.	2,311	1,363	460	821	56	26	400	549	851
Nov.	1,726	1,351	501	575	252	23	300	75	
Dec.	2,282	1,562	594	837	58	72	15	705	
1972 Jan.	6,163	4,340	1,580	2,604	68	88	—	1,823	1,060
Feb.	4,727	3,042	1,013	1,826	87	116	—	1,685	
March	3,716	2,338	741	1,110	401	86	600	777	
April	2,431	1,853	767	854	105	126	350	229	
Net sales 9, total									
1970	15,059	12,769	2,227	7,943	1,014	1,585	220	2,071	·
1971	21,267	15,340	4,572	7,335	820	2,613	1,464	4,464	·
1971 April	2,943	1,839	425	925	52	438	162	942	·
May	1,656	1,289	249	371	56	612	186	181	·
June	396	745	377	282	— 23	109	— 48	— 301	·
July	1,778	1,803	458	606	259	480	144	— 169	·
Aug.	1,710	1,360	532	698	81	49	147	203	·
Sep.	1,992	1,064	368	706	— 114	84	113	816	·
Oct.	2,461	1,350	378	727	154	91	380	731	·
Nov.	1,864	1,163	467	366	384	— 54	264	437	·
Dec.	2,067	1,491	443	595	43	409	— 5	581	·
1972 Jan.	6,876	4,428	1,640	2,619	— 2	171	— 72	2,520	·
Feb.	4,595	3,194	984	1,891	— 100	419	— 46	1,446	·
March	3,840	2,716	713	1,328	151	523	535	589	·
April	2,810	2,342	769	1,075	95	403	318	150	·
of which, bonds with maturities 8 of over 4 years									
1970	13,763	11,131	2,207	7,380	971	573	220	2,412	·
1971	17,938	12,414	4,568	7,053	692	100	1,464	4,060	·
1971 April	2,322	1,368	425	765	37	140	162	792	·
May	1,068	701	249	345	29	78	186	181	·
June	574	668	377	304	44	— 57	— 48	— 46	·
July	1,651	1,395	455	646	246	48	144	111	·
Aug.	1,563	1,262	532	676	61	— 6	147	153	·
Sep.	1,454	1,005	388	688	— 40	— 31	113	336	·
Oct.	1,956	1,137	378	739	14	6	380	439	·
Nov.	1,340	1,050	467	494	234	— 146	264	26	·
Dec.	1,626	993	442	534	48	— 31	— 5	638	·
1972 Jan.	5,818	4,240	1,577	2,580	18	66	— 72	1,650	·
Feb.	4,389	2,888	984	1,801	7	96	— 46	1,546	·
March	3,324	2,129	713	1,053	320	43	535	659	·
April	2,164	1,696	769	780	74	73	318	150	·

* Excluding conversion paper from pre-currency-reform issues and old savers' securities. — Discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding. — 1 Excluding registered bank bonds. — 2 Kommunalschatz-anweisungen, Landesbodenbriefe, Bodenkulturschuld-verschreibungen, bonds issued to finance ship-building and guaranteed by local authorities as well as debt certificates with other designations, if they were issued under Art. 8, para. 2 of the Law on Mortgage Bonds and Similar Bonds of Public-Law Banks as amended on May 8, 1963. — 3 This includes all bearer bonds of the following banks: Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse, Deutsche Siedlungs- und

Landesrentenbank, Industriekreditbank AG, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (RLC), Landwirtschaftliche Rentenbank and Equalisation of Burdens Bank. — 4 This item principally contains bonds of central giro institutions the proceeds of which are, in the main, extended as credit to trade and industry. — 5 Including Federal savings bonds and bonds issued by Federal Railways and Federal Post Office. Also including bonds of public special purpose associations and other public associations on a special legal basis, as well as bonds and government inscribed stock of the Equalisation of Burdens Fund issued, under Art. 252 para. 3 of the Equali-

sation of Burdens Law, to persons entitled to basic compensation. — 6 Bonds taken by German syndicate banks. — 7 Gross sales means only initial sales of newly issued securities, not however resale of repurchased bonds. The figures include those cases of security sales where the buyer, for reasons connected with printing or for other reasons, has not received actual paper. — 8 Maximum maturity according to terms of issue. — 9 Gross sales less redemption; the minus sign indicates an excess of redemption over the amount newly sold during the period under review.

VI. Capital market

3. Redemption of fixed interest securities * of domestic issuers

Millions of DM nominal value

Period	Total	Bank bonds 1					Industrial bonds (including convertible bonds)	Public authority bonds
		All bank bonds	Mortgage bonds (including ship mortgage bonds)	Communal (and similar) bonds	Bonds of specialised banks	Other bank bonds		
Redemption 2, total								
1970	5,757	3,044	591	824	875	754	437	2,277
1971	9,500	5,383	663	1,859	1,073	1,786	438	3,680
1971 April	313	202	27	88	47	41	38	73
May	358	266	39	163	55	29	14	58
June	960	579	54	163	120	242	48	332
July	968	504	113	245	32	114	38	427
Aug.	686	368	37	44	82	205	26	291
Sep.	958	705	73	155	210	267	37	216
Oct.	988	523	82	161	102	178	20	444
Nov.	769	685	34	268	18	365	36	49
Dec.	1,068	634	152	308	50	124	20	414
1972 Jan.	954	379	4	130	70	175	72	503
Feb.	872	588	29	84	365	111	46	239
March	867	614	28	85	290	211	65	188
April	839	728	— 2	151	31	548	32	78
of which, bonds with maturities 3 of over 4 years								
1970	4,099	2,477	591	665	502	719	437	1,185
1971	4,638	2,984	663	1,069	478	773	438	1,216
1971 April	262	151	27	63	27	35	38	73
May	265	193	39	77	58	23	14	58
June	384	257	54	68	20	115	48	78
July	507	323	113	113	32	64	38	147
Aug.	285	166	37	22	62	45	28	91
Sep.	474	341	73	119	80	69	37	96
Oct.	355	226	82	82	42	19	20	109
Nov.	386	301	34	81	17	169	36	49
Dec.	655	568	152	303	10	103	20	67
1972 Jan.	345	100	4	24	50	22	72	173
Feb.	338	154	29	25	80	20	46	139
March	392	209	28	57	81	43	65	118
April	267	157	— 2	74	31	53	32	78

* Excluding conversion paper from pre-currency-reform issues and old savers' securities. — Discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding. — The explanations given in Table VI, 2 (footnotes 2 to 5)

regarding the individual categories of securities also apply to Tables VI, 3 and 4. — 1 Excluding registered bank bonds. — 2 Including change in the amount held by trustees. Minus sign (—) indicates that the

decline in the amount held by trustees was in excess of the redemptions. — 3 Maximum maturity according to terms of issue.

4. Domestic issuers' fixed interest securities outstanding *

Millions of DM nominal value

End of period	Total 1	Bank bonds 1					Industrial bonds (including convertible bonds)	Public authority bonds
		All bank bonds	Mortgage bonds (including ship mortgage bonds)	Communal (and similar) bonds	Bonds of specialised banks	Other bank bonds		
1965	95,961	68,286	34,179	22,190	7,970	3,946	6,863	20,811
1966	101,485	73,390	36,689	24,497	8,130	4,073	6,864	21,231
1967	2 116,559	82,726	40,009	29,879	8,558	4,281	7,756	2 26,078
1968	134,358	96,891	44,182	38,307	9,229	5,173	7,687	29,778
1969	142,946	105,035	46,141	42,845	9,687	6,363	7,523	30,387
1970	158,005	117,804	48,368	50,788	10,701	7,948	7,743	32,458
1971	179,272	133,144	52,939	58,123	11,521	10,561	9,207	36,921
1972 Jan.	186,148	137,572	54,579	60,742	11,519	10,731	9,135	39,441
Feb.	190,743	140,767	55,563	62,633	11,419	11,151	9,089	40,887
March	194,584	143,483	56,277	63,962	11,570	11,674	9,624	41,477
April	197,394	145,825	57,045	65,036	11,665	12,077	9,942	41,627
Breakdown by remaining period to maturity 3 Position as at April 30, 1972								
Issues falling due en bloc								
Maturity in years:								
up to 4	30,605	18,654	352	8,258	3,140	6,903	376	11,576
over 4 to less than 10	33,816	18,022	2,391	12,795	2,029	807	622	15,172
10 and more	1,931	1,271	368	903	—	—	—	660
Issues not falling due en bloc								
up to 4	10,376	6,495	715	1,878	1,620	2,282	1,403	2,479
over 4 to less than 10	43,337	26,585	9,058	11,853	3,617	2,056	6,202	10,550
10 " " " 20	63,940	61,410	34,029	26,123	1,229	28	1,340	1,190
20 and more	13,389	13,389	10,133	3,226	30	—	—	—

* Excluding conversion paper from pre-currency-reform issues and old savers' securities; including bonds temporarily held in the issuers' portfolios. — Discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding. — 1 Since 1969 excluding bonds handed to the trustee

for temporary safe custody and excluding registered bank bonds. — 2 DM 247 million of interest-bearing Treasury bonds of the German Federal Railways, issued solely as security for loans taken, were deducted from the amount outstanding in December

1967. — 3 Calculated from month under review until final maturity for issues falling due en bloc and until mean maturity of residual amount outstanding in the case of issues not falling due en bloc.

5. Change in share circulation *

Millions of DM nominal value

Period	Total circulation at end of period under report	Net increase or net decrease during period under report	Increase during period under report								Decrease during period under report			
			Cash payment ¹	Ex-change of convertible bonds	Issue of bonus shares ²	Contri-bution of claims	Contri-bution of shares, mining shares, GmbH holdings, and the like	Contri-bution of other real values	Merger, and transfer of assets	Trans-formation from other legal form of corpora-tion	Con-verse of RM capital	Re-duction of capital, and liquida-tion	Merger, and transfer of assets	Trans-formation into other legal form of corpora-tion
1962	37,260	+ 2,182	1,485	22	142	176	56	282	24	177	4	37	87	59
1963	38,669	+ 1,410	1,014	2	202	33	35	19	123	263	1	88	138	56
1964	41,127	+ 2,457	1,567	42	182	156	337	220	61	30	12	21	16	113
1965	44,964	+ 3,737	2,631	15	1,028	324	21	117	85	74	3	259	134	168
1966	47,505	+ 2,642	2,020	18	489	302	227	163	136	16	2	297	40	393
1967	49,135	+ 1,630	1,393	3	524	94	51	15	38	14	3	137	55	312
1968	51,190	+ 2,055	1,772	44	246	42	299	48	9	285	1	511	3	178
1969	53,836	+ 2,646	1,722	98	631	130	130	135	161	194	0	144	212	199
1970	55,604	+ 1,768	2,367	8	519	24	527	173	570	963	4	281	2,659	447
1971	59,711	+ 4,107	2,736	32	1,063	63	125	162	232	604	0	114	566	233
1971 April	56,700	+ 348	307	—	8	38	9	1	1	14	—	28	2	—
May	56,943	+ 243	197	0	4	4	3	39	3	20	—	—	4	23
June	57,829	+ 886	283	—	619	—	2	0	—	28	—	—	17	28
July	58,139	+ 310	169	—	50	—	9	11	3	98	0	10	12	9
Aug.	57,967	— 172	111	1	27	0	—	0	35	25	—	—	362	9
Sep.	58,443	+ 476	132	—	113	5	—	54	32	200	—	0	60	—
Oct.	58,807	+ 365	313	1	10	3	8	—	—	35	—	0	—	5
Nov.	58,957	+ 150	74	0	35	10	53	—	—	9	—	4	10	18
Dec.	59,711	+ 754	660	30	36	0	2	—	11	125	—	2	41	67
1972 Jan.	60,073	+ 362	311	—	0	0	11	60	10	13	—	4	9	30
Feb.	60,198	+ 125	133	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	5
March	60,325	+ 127	169	—	2	—	1	2	—	9	—	11	45	—
April	60,458	+ 133	45	4	4	—	20	1	10	202	—	137	15	0

* Discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding. —
1 Including share issues out of company profits. —

2 Issued under the Law on Capital Increase out of Company Reserves and on the Profit and Loss Account of December 23, 1959, and the Companies Law of September 6, 1965, Arts. 207 to 220.

6. Yields of domestic securities

‰ p. a.

Period	Fully taxed fixed interest securities 1										Shares 5	
	Securities initially sold during period under review (yields on newly issued bonds) 2					Securities outstanding (yields on bonds outstanding) 3						
	Fixed interest securities, total	of which				Fixed interest securities, total	of which					
Mortgage bonds		Communal bonds	Industrial bonds 4	Public authority bonds	Mortgage bonds		Communal bonds	Industrial bonds 4	Public authority bonds			
1962	6.1	6.0	6.0	·	·	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	3.44
1963	6.1	6.1	6.1	·	·	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.0	3.16
1964	6.2	6.1	6.1	·	·	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	3.08
1965	7.0	7.0	7.0	·	·	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.1	3.94
1966	7.9	7.9	8.0	·	·	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.1	4.76
1967	7.0	7.0	7.0	·	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.0	7.0	3.48
1968	6.5	6.7	6.5	·	·	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.5	3.00
1969	6.8	6.8	6.7	—	·	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	2.87
1970	8.3	8.1	8.2	·	·	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.3	4.39
1971	8.0	8.0	8.0	·	·	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.0	3.98
1970 Sep.	8.5	8.1	8.4	—	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.5	4.08
Oct.	8.6	8.5	8.6	—	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.7	8.7	4.13
Nov.	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.9	8.6	8.6	4.27
Dec.	8.3	8.2	8.2	—	8.7	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.2	4.39
1971 Jan.	7.9	8.0	8.0	—	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	3.94
Feb.	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	3.84
March	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	3.81
April	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	3.96
May	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	3.85
June	8.1	8.2	8.1	—	—	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	3.99
July	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	3.65
Aug.	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	3.98
Sep.	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.1	8.1	4.11
Oct.	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0	4.37
Nov.	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	—	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.9	4.21
Dec.	7.8	7.9	7.8	—	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.2	7.9	7.9	3.98
1972 Jan.	7.8	7.8	7.8	—	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.6	3.74
Feb.	7.6	7.6	7.6	—	7.4	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.3	3.42
March	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.8	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.4	3.22
April	7.6	7.7	7.7	—	—	8.0	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.7	3.04

1 Only bearer bonds with maximum maturity (according to terms of issue), viz., over 4 years. From 1971 bonds are excluded from the calculation of the yield on bonds outstanding if their maximum remaining maturity is not longer than 4 years. —
2 Calculated on the basis of weighted average

selling prices and weighted mean maturity (in the case of bonds maturing en bloc, final maturity). Weights: amounts sold, at nominal values. — 3 Calculated on the basis of weighted average prices officially quoted on bank week return dates and weighted mean remaining maturity (in the

case of bonds maturing en bloc, total remaining maturity). Weights: amounts outstanding, at nominal values. — 4 Excluding convertible bonds. —
5 Dividend yield: position at end of year or end of month; source: Federal Statistical Office.

End of month	Number of institutions covered	Total assets covered	Liquid funds 1 (except time balances with banks)	Time balances with banks 2	Investment (except time balances with banks)								
					Total	Mortgage loans, and land charges in annuity and other forms	Loans against borrowers' notes and other loans	Securities 3	Trade investments	Loans and advance payments on insurance policies	Real estate	Equalisation claims 4	
Reinsurance companies													
1969 March	32	3,822	86	43	3,693	53	1,056	1,833	362	—	308	81	
June	32	3,929	89	40	3,800	52	1,100	1,878	361	—	330	79	
Sep.	32	4,082	84	54	3,954	51	1,185	1,932	363	—	344	79	
Dec.	29	4,100	90	58	3,952	50	1,164	1,939	368	—	357	74	
1970 March	27	4,104	73	44	3,987	45	1,183	1,902	428	—	358	71	
June	25	4,175	88	46	4,041	45	1,261	1,828	458	—	379	70	
Sep.	24	4,254	67	94	4,093	46	1,228	1,892	477	—	380	70	
Dec.	23	4,273	67	44	4,162	44	1,297	1,823	532	—	391	75	
1971 March	23	4,324	78	70	4,178	44	1,306	1,819	536	—	399	74	
June	23	4,437	122	50	4,265	45	1,423	1,770	546	—	408	73	
Sep.	23	4,632	78	78	4,476	48	1,482	1,866	586	—	422	72	
Dec.	23	4,847	112	96	4,639	51	1,544	1,943	598	—	432	71	
1972 March	23	5,035	95	80	4,860	51	1,680	2,018	598	—	442	71	

* Source: Federal Supervisory Office for Insurance Enterprises and Building and Loan Associations (BAV). Excluding burial funds. — 1 Cash balances, credit balances with Deutsche Bundesbank, postal giro account balances, sight balances with banks. — 2 At fixed period or at notice of one month or more. — 3 Excluding government inscribed stock;

cf. footnote 4. — 4 Including other government inscribed stock which had formerly been included in "Securities". — 5 Only the pension funds included in the BAV quarterly statistics with a yearly gross addition to investment of at least DM 5 million. Differences between the end-of-year figures and the data published in the BAV Annual Reports are due

to discrepancy in recording dates. — 6 All health insurance enterprises except for smaller associations according to Art. 53, Insurance Supervision Law. — 7 Only quarterly reporting companies with a yearly net growth in investment of at least DM 1 million.

8. Investment companies' sales receipts*

Millions of DM

Period	Total 1	Sales receipts of German funds open to the general public				Net acquisition of foreign investment fund units by residents	Memo item: Sales receipts of German specialised funds
		Total 1	Share funds 2	Bond funds	Real estate funds		
1960	390	340	340	—	—	50	—
1961	271	229	229	—	—	42	—
1962	254	224	224	—	—	30	—
1963	210	193	193	—	—	17	—
1964	393	373	373	—	—	20	—
1965	458	382	382	—	—	76	—
1966	495	343	286	77	—	152	—
1967	783	486	398	88	—	297	—
1968	2,811	1,663	891	772	—	948	—
1969	5,511	3,375	1,655	1,720	—	2,136	529
1970	1,526	1,508	993	396	120	18	240
1971	1,514	1,780	835	447	499	— 266	253
1970 April	156	112	81	26	5	— 44	3
May	75	27	20	5	2	— 102	13
June	67	122	92	21	9	— 55	7
July	70	108	69	37	1	— 38	16
Aug.	115	119	102	13	4	— 4	30
Sep.	80	91	63	21	8	— 11	10
Oct.	35	44	36	5	3	— 9	24
Nov.	144	149	66	28	55	— 5	22
Dec.	140	156	73	67	16	— 16	43
1971 Jan.	186	186	84	69	33	— 0	11
Feb.	152	163	118	22	23	— 11	10
March	140	137	81	23	34	— 3	36
April	97	115	67	15	33	— 18	24
May	83	108	43	14	50	— 25	1
June	97	125	41	42	42	— 28	21
July	111	148	46	46	56	— 37	12
Aug.	95	144	79	27	38	— 49	4
Sep.	90	121	39	24	57	— 31	18
Oct.	77	103	44	26	33	— 25	26
Nov.	195	213	113	64	36	— 18	15
Dec.	190	216	79	75	62	— 27	76
1972 Jan.	252	270	87	113	69	— 18	71
Feb.	422	437	174	167	97	— 15	50
March	319	342	117	134	91	— 23	26
April	274	411	3 173	91	146	3 — 137	22

* Discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding. — 1 Until end-December 1969 excluding real estate funds. — 2 Including mixed funds, which hold bonds

among their assets as well as shares. — 3 In April 1972 DM 104 million of foreign investment fund units

were exchanged for units of German investment funds open to the general public.

3. Individual taxes of Federal and Länder Governments

Millions of DM

Period	Turnover taxes		Federal excise taxes and customs duties					Other taxes					Memo Item: Levies on arms imports/EEC share in customs duties 4	
	Value-added tax 1	Turnover tax on imports 2	Customs duties	Petro-leum tax	Tobacco tax	Spirits monopoly	Other excise taxes	Beer tax	Property tax	Motor vehicle tax	Transaction duties 3	Road haulage tax		Other
1960	15,597	1,253	2,630	2,664	3,537	1,023	1,075	700	1,100	1,475	567	—	681	222
1961	17,226	1,384	2,990	3,325	3,892	1,097	1,142	763	1,419	1,678	577	—	776	200
1962	18,351	1,628	3,314	3,699	4,205	1,222	1,179	820	1,798	1,888	603	—	872	190
1963	18,901	1,832	3,349	4,139	4,311	1,335	1,311	877	1,673	2,134	618	—	846	481
1964	20,573	2,008	2,619	6,071	4,416	1,441	1,378	955	1,931	2,372	710	—	908	632
1965	22,452	2,363	2,531	7,428	4,697	1,508	1,378	979	1,880	2,624	765	—	1,073	656
1966	23,340	2,537	2,656	8,016	4,982	1,779	1,427	1,032	1,994	2,853	833	—	1,151	236
1967	22,918	2,583	2,507	9,423	5,801	1,831	1,532	1,044	2,421	3,059	843	—	1,172	284
1968	18,786	6,883	2,399	9,875	5,992	1,969	1,554	1,101	2,261	3,243	979	—	1,300	148
1969	26,436	7,282	2,889	10,601	6,233	2,142	1,671	1,179	2,458	3,507	1,215	381	1,300	317
1970	26,794	11,334	2,871	11,512	6,537	2,228	1,634	1,175	2,877	3,830	1,224	439	1,650	109
1971	30,868	12,028	3,080	12,417	6,863	2,403	1,743	1,226	3,123	4,156	1,483	468	1,742	—
1971 1st qtr.	7,958	2,892	868	2,489	1,274	557	443	267	789	1,043	393	104	431	—
2nd qtr.	7,156	3,066	696	3,036	1,683	658	412	307	772	1,066	351	115	425	—
3rd qtr.	7,369	2,990	722	3,314	1,763	561	412	350	774	1,034	347	123	444	—
4th qtr.	8,385	3,079	794	3,579	2,143	627	477	303	788	1,013	392	126	441	—
1972 1st qtr.	8,930	3,046	801	2,751	1,405	674	468	272	742	1,123	448	38	476	384
1971 Feb.	2,695	1,095	291	973	278	211	154	71	634	298	150	26	129	—
March	1,986	882	378	1,007	812	187	133	88	93	377	138	42	159	—
April	2,300	1,056	247	1,002	620	225	143	95	71	389	117	41	155	—
May	2,426	1,032	218	948	536	226	140	102	623	323	128	35	132	—
June	2,430	978	231	1,086	527	208	130	111	78	353	106	39	138	—
July	2,410	1,074	254	1,091	572	185	146	110	65	379	108	43	176	—
Aug.	2,604	1,004	234	1,119	607	177	136	120	652	330	119	42	134	—
Sep.	2,355	912	235	1,104	584	199	130	120	58	326	121	37	135	—
Oct.	2,547	1,017	265	1,086	609	197	129	105	68	339	110	42	146	—
Nov.	2,870	1,027	273	1,123	610	187	156	99	643	329	123	40	138	—
Dec.	2,969	1,035	257	1,370	924	243	191	100	77	345	159	45	157	—
1972 Jan.	3,632	1,009	270	806	229	191	169	110	45	403	126	31	154	128
Feb.	3,085	979	258	1,022	585	205	148	72	625	335	178	5	166	125
March	2,213	1,057	272	924	592	278	150	90	73	385	144	2	156	131
April p	2,643	1,109	258	1,123	639	431	135	105	39	469	139	1	164	119

1 Until end-1967 turnover tax and transport tax. —
 2 Until end-1967 turnover equalisation tax. —
 3 Capital transactions taxes (stock exchange turnover

tax, company tax, securities tax), insurance and
 bill taxes. — 4 Until 1969 customs duties and turn-

over tax on imports, 1970 customs duties; from 1972
 EEC share in customs duties. — p Provisional.

4. Equalisation claims *

Millions of DM

Item	Equalisation claims				
	Total	for Deutsche Bundesbank	for banks 1	for insurance companies	for building and loan associations
I. Origin					
(1) Amount of equalisation claims allocated 2	22,143	3 8,683	7,561	5,834	65
(2) Scheduled and additional redemption up to end of December 1971	3,037	—	1,730	1,292	15
(3) Amount of equalisation claims at end of December 1971 of which held by Fund for the Purchase of Equalisation Claims 4	19,106	8,683	5,831	4,542	50
	972	—	593	371	8
II. Breakdown by debtor and interest rate					
(1) Breakdown by debtor					
(a) Federal Government	11,551	8,683	498	2,370	—
(b) Länder Governments	7,555	—	5,333	2,172	50
(2) Breakdown by interest rate					
(a) non-interest-bearing equalisation claims	28	—	28	—	—
(b) 3 % equalisation claims	13,529	8,136	5,393	—	—
(c) 3 1/2 % equalisation claims	4,586	—	2	4,534	50
(d) 4 1/2 % equalisation claims	408	—	408	—	—
(e) 3 % special equalisation claims	8	—	—	8	—
(f) non-interest-bearing debt certificate 5	547	547	—	—	—
(3) Total (1 a + 1 b = 2 a to 2 f)	19,106	8,683	5,831	4,542	50

* Owing to differences in method, figures deviate from those given in Table VII, 5. — 1 Including equalisation claims for postal giro and postal savings bank offices. — 2 Including title to equalisation claims which are already being serviced,

i. e. on which interest and redemption is paid, although they have not yet been inscribed in the government stock registers. — 3 According to Return of the Deutsche Bundesbank as of December 31, 1971. — 4 In accordance with Art. 8 ff. of the

Law on the Redemption of Equalisation Claims dated July 30, 1965. — 5 Concerning provision of money to Berlin (West).

6. Movement in public indebtedness*

Millions of DM									
Item	End-1969	End-1970	End-1971 e	Increase or decrease					
				1971					1972
				Total e	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr. e	1st qtr. e
I. Borrowers									
(1) Federal Government	45,360	47,323	48,764	+ 1,441	- 1,352	- 251	+ 367	+ 2,677	+ 442
(2) Equalisation of Burdens Fund	7,122	6,824	6,560	- 263	- 131	- 73	- 67	+ 7	- 116
(3) ERP Special Fund	1,227	1,296	1,364	+ 68	+ 60	- 29	+ 55	- 18	-
(4) Order financing for German Public Works Corporation	1,763	2,366	2,747	+ 381	+ 41	+ 151	+ 163	+ 26	+ 72
(5) Länder Governments	25,771	27,786	33,037	+ 5,251	+ 484	+ 1,668	+ 1,351	+ 1,748	+ 722
(6) Local authorities	36,663	40,295	48,100	+ 7,805	+ 1,255	+ 1,700	+ 1,950	+ 2,900	+ 1,700
Total (1 to 6)	117,904	125,890	140,572	+14,682	+ 357	+ 3,166	+ 3,819	+ 7,341	+ 2,819
II. Categories of debt									
(1) Book credits of Bundesbank	1,974	2,334	2,349	+ 15	- 2,297	+ 259	- 276	+ 2,328	- 2,349
(2) Special credits of Bundesbank to Federal Government 1	722	387	41	- 345	-	- 345	-	-	-
(3) Treasury bills 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(4) Discountable Treasury bonds 2	2,360	1,700	1,700	-	-	+ 25	-	- 25	- 200
(5) Tax reserve certificates	47	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	- 2
(6) Medium-term notes	3,659	3,210	2,570	- 640	- 470	- 204	- 110	+ 144	+ 260
(7) Bonds 3	16,266	17,491	20,249	+ 2,758	+ 763	+ 647	+ 437	+ 911	+ 2,767
(8) Direct lending by banks	51,813	59,523	70,493	+10,969	+ 2,275	+ 2,614	+ 3,075	+ 3,006	+ 2,335
(9) Government inscribed stock held by social security funds	4,223	4,019	3,803	- 216	- 110	- 14	- 4	- 89	- 116
(10) Loans from social security funds	1,877	1,706	2,853	+ 1,147	- 41	+ 262	+ 427	+ 499	- 56
(11) Other loans	9,884	11,104	12,804	+ 1,700	+ 276	+ 321	+ 325	+ 779	+ 199
(12) Commutation and compensation debt 4	904	865	793	- 72	+ 0	- 54	- 20	+ 2	+ 1
(13) Equalisation claims	19,585	19,331	19,110	- 221	- 27	- 85	- 28	- 81	- 28
(14) Covering claims 5	3,116	2,819	2,481	- 338	-	- 221	-	- 116	-
(15) External debt 4	1,473	1,351	1,277	- 74	- 12	- 38	- 7	- 18	+ 9
Total (1 to 15)	117,904	125,890	140,572	+14,682	+ 357	+ 3,166	+ 3,819	+ 7,341	+ 2,819
III. Creditors									
(1) Banking system									
(a) Bundesbank	11,973	11,578	11,140	- 438	- 2,247	- 67	- 97	+ 1,972	- 2,355
(b) Banks	71,880	77,572	87,684	+10,112	+ 1,947	+ 2,086	+ 2,999	+ 3,080	+ 2,710
(2) Domestic non-banks									
(a) Social security funds	6,828	6,335	7,283	+ 948	- 327	+ 260	+ 387	+ 628	- 279
(b) Other 6	25,616	28,868	32,614	+ 3,746	+ 972	+ 804	+ 467	+ 1,504	+ 2,379
(3) Foreign creditors e	1,608	1,537	1,852	+ 315	+ 12	+ 83	+ 63	+ 157	+ 364
Total (1 to 3)	117,904	125,890	140,572	+14,682	+ 357	+ 3,166	+ 3,819	+ 7,341	+ 2,819
Memorandum Items:									
Indebtedness of									
Federal Railways	13,430	15,009	17,489	+ 2,481	+ 862	+ 483	+ 508	+ 628	+ 847
Federal Post Office	16,462	20,056	25,559	+ 5,503	+ 1,768	+ 412	+ 2,078	+ 1,245	+ 2,644

* Excluding mutual indebtedness among the authorities mentioned. — 1 Acquisition by Bundesbank of claims resulting from post-war economic aid and of claims from Bank for International Settlements, excluding credits for subscription payments to International Monetary Fund and European Fund. — 2 Excluding paper originating in the

conversion of equalisation claims (mobilisation paper). — 3 Excluding bonds in the issuers' own portfolios; including Federal saving bonds. — 4 Since end-1969 excluding bonds in the Federal Government's own portfolio. — 5 Covering claims on Equalisation of Burdens Fund pursuant to the Old Savings Law and in respect of the savings

deposits arrangement, as well as government inscribed stock in respect of life insurance contracts. — 6 Public and private creditors (ascertained as difference). — e Partly estimated. — Discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

VIII. General economic conditions

1. Origin, distribution and use of national product *

Item	1960	1967 p	1968 p	1969 p	1970 p	1971 p	1969 p	1970 p	1971 p	1968 p	1970 p	1971 p
	Billions of DM						Change on previous year in %			Percentage of total		
I. Origin of national product												
(a) at current prices												
Contributions to gross domestic product												
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	17.3	21.0	20.8	22.4	21.4	21.4	+ 8.0	- 4.5	- 0.2	3.7	3.1	2.8
Producing industries	164.7	257.6	287.7	326.0	376.0	414.1	+ 13.3	+ 15.4	+ 10.1	53.5	54.4	54.1
Gas and electricity undertakings 1, mining	16.0	19.3	21.3	22.5	25.3	.	+ 5.4	+ 12.3	.	3.7	3.7	.
Manufacturing	127.6	201.4	226.5	258.5	295.1	.	+ 14.1	+ 14.2	.	42.4	42.7	.
Construction	21.2	36.9	39.8	44.9	55.6	.	+ 12.8	+ 23.8	.	7.4	8.0	.
Distributive trades, transport 2	59.3	95.8	103.2	112.2	123.9	134.2	+ 8.8	+ 10.4	+ 8.3	18.4	17.9	17.5
Services 3	61.2	122.5	132.7	149.1	169.8	195.8	+ 12.3	+ 13.9	+ 15.3	24.5	24.6	25.6
Gross domestic product	302.6	496.9	a 540.5	a 603.9	a 684.2	a 756.9	+ 11.7	+ 13.3	+ 10.6	b 100	b 100	b 100
Net factor incomes from abroad	- 0.3	- 1.4	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 1.4	- 0.8	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gross national product at market prices	302.3	495.5	540.0	603.4	682.8	756.1	+ 11.7	+ 13.2	+ 10.7	.	.	.
(b) at 1962 prices												
Gross national product at market prices	328.4	430.8	462.3	499.3	527.0	541.5	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.8	.	.	.
id., per working person, in DM	12,520	16,390	17,550	18,620	19,350	19,860	+ 6.1	+ 3.9	+ 2.6	.	.	.
II. Distribution of national product (at current prices)												
Income from employment 4	142.8	247.9	266.3	300.1	353.2	400.0	+ 12.7	+ 17.7	+ 13.3	49.7	51.7	52.9
Property and entrepreneurial income	92.9	128.1	150.6	159.0	173.1	179.9	+ 5.6	+ 8.9	+ 3.9	26.3	25.4	23.8
Individuals' income	90.0	125.0	146.9	155.1	169.0	175.1	+ 5.5	+ 9.0	+ 3.6	25.7	24.8	23.2
Government income 5	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.7	+ 7.5	+ 5.7	+ 14.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Net national product at factor costs (national income) plus indirect taxes 6	235.7	376.0	416.9	459.1	526.3	579.9	+ 10.1	+ 14.6	+ 10.2	76.1	77.1	76.7
Net national product at market prices plus depreciation	40.9	65.7	65.7	80.5	81.7	90.7	+ 22.5	+ 1.5	+ 11.0	13.3	12.0	12.0
Net national product at market prices	276.6	441.7	482.6	539.6	608.1	670.6	+ 11.8	+ 12.7	+ 10.3	89.4	89.1	88.7
Gross national product at market prices	302.3	495.5	540.0	603.4	682.8	756.1	+ 11.7	+ 13.2	+ 10.7	100	100	100
III. Use of national product (at current prices)												
Private consumption	172.4	285.3	301.8	334.0	370.3	410.2	+ 10.7	+ 10.9	+ 10.8	55.4	54.2	54.3
Government consumption	41.1	81.1	84.3	95.1	108.2	128.8	+ 12.8	+ 13.8	+ 19.0	15.8	15.9	17.0
Civil expenditure	31.5	62.6	67.6	76.4	88.4	.	+ 13.1	+ 15.6	.	12.7	12.9	.
Defence expenditure	9.6	18.5	16.8	18.7	19.8	.	+ 11.3	+ 6.3	.	3.1	2.9	.
Fixed capital formation	72.7	114.4	124.8	146.2	181.1	202.2	+ 17.2	+ 23.9	+ 11.7	24.2	26.5	26.7
Machinery and equipment	32.5	48.0	52.9	66.9	82.9	90.9	+ 26.5	+ 23.9	+ 9.7	11.1	12.1	12.0
Buildings	40.1	66.4	71.9	79.3	98.2	111.3	+ 10.3	+ 23.8	+ 13.3	13.1	14.4	14.7
Increase in stocks	+ 8.7	- 1.3	+ 11.5	+ 13.3	+ 12.0	+ 4.5	.	.	.	2.2	1.8	0.6
Use within the country	294.9	479.6	522.4	588.6	671.7	745.7	+ 12.7	+ 14.1	+ 11.0	97.5	98.4	98.6
Net exports of goods and services 7	+ 7.4	+ 15.9	+ 17.6	+ 14.8	+ 11.2	+ 10.4	.	.	.	2.5	1.6	1.4
Exports	62.7	110.1	123.8	141.9	157.4	171.1	+ 14.6	+ 10.9	+ 8.7	23.5	23.0	22.6
Imports	55.3	94.2	106.2	127.1	146.2	160.7	+ 19.6	+ 15.1	+ 9.9	21.1	21.4	21.3
Gross national product at market prices	302.3	495.5	540.0	603.4	682.8	756.1	+ 11.7	+ 13.2	+ 10.7	100	100	100

* Source: Federal Statistical Office; discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding. - 1 Including water supply. - 2 Including telecommunications. - 3 Banks, insurance business, lease of dwellings, government and other services. - 4 Including employers' contributions to social insurance and fringe benefits. - 5 After

deduction of interest on public debt. - 6 Less subsidies. - 7 Including exchange of goods and services with the GDR. - a In order to arrive at the gross domestic product, the difference between the prior deduction of turnover tax on investment and tax on investment in plant and equipment (1968: DM 3.8 bil-

lion; 1969: DM 5.8 billion; 1970: DM 7.0 billion; 1971: DM 8.5 billion), must be subtracted from the sum total of the economic sectors' contributions to the gross domestic product. - b 100 = sum total of sectors' contributions, without deduction of the difference mentioned under a. - p Provisional.

8. Mass incomes*

Period	Gross wages and salaries 1		Deductions 2		Net wages and salaries (1 less 3)		Social security pensions and benefits 3		Established officials' pensions net 4		Mass incomes (5 + 7 + 9)	
	Billions of DM	Change on year %	Billions of DM	Change on year %	Billions of DM	Change on year %	Billions of DM	Change on year %	Billions of DM	Change on year %	Billions of DM	Change on year %
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1960	126.9	-	19.6	-	107.3	-	30.0	-	6.0	-	143.3	-
1961	142.9	+12.6	23.0	+17.2	119.9	+11.8	32.5	+ 8.4	6.7	+11.1	159.2	+11.1
1962	158.2	+10.7	26.2	+13.8	132.0	+10.1	35.6	+ 9.3	7.4	+ 9.9	175.0	+ 9.9
1963	169.7	+ 7.2	28.7	+ 9.6	141.0	+ 6.8	37.8	+ 5.8	8.1	+ 9.0	188.6	+ 6.7
1964	186.7	+10.0	32.5	+13.1	154.2	+ 9.4	41.4	+10.2	8.6	+ 6.7	204.2	+ 9.4
1965	206.2	+10.5	34.6	+ 6.8	171.6	+11.3	46.5	+12.3	9.4	+ 9.4	227.5	+11.4
1966	221.1	+ 7.3	39.5	+14.2	181.6	+ 5.9	50.9	+ 9.4	10.4	+10.4	242.9	+ 6.8
1967 p	221.0	- 0.0	40.3	+ 2.0	180.7	- 0.5	56.5	+11.0	11.0	+ 6.3	248.3	+ 2.2
1968 p	236.2	+ 6.9	45.5	+12.9	190.8	+ 5.5	59.1	+ 4.5	11.6	+ 5.0	261.4	+ 5.3
1969 p	265.0	+12.2	54.5	+19.8	210.5	+10.4	63.4	+ 7.3	12.8	+11.1	288.7	+ 9.7
1970 p	310.9	+17.3	69.4	+27.4	241.5	+14.7	67.8	+ 6.9	14.2	+10.8	323.5	+12.8
1971 p	350.3	+12.7	83.0	+19.6	267.3	+10.7	74.8	+10.4	16.4	+15.4	358.5	+10.8
1969 p 1st qtr.	59.1	+ 9.7	11.2	+20.3	48.0	+ 7.4	16.1	+ 4.9	2.9	+ 7.0	67.0	+ 6.8
2nd qtr.	65.1	+12.2	12.4	+14.9	52.7	+11.6	15.3	+ 5.4	3.1	+12.3	71.1	+10.2
3rd qtr.	67.3	+11.0	14.2	+17.5	53.1	+ 9.3	15.6	+ 8.2	3.1	+ 7.5	71.8	+ 9.0
4th qtr.	73.4	+15.4	16.7	+25.4	56.7	+12.8	16.4	+10.8	3.8	+16.9	76.8	+12.5
1970 p 1st qtr.	69.3	+17.2	13.7	+22.8	55.6	+15.9	17.2	+ 6.9	3.4	+17.0	76.3	+13.8
2nd qtr.	76.6	+17.6	16.1	+29.8	60.5	+14.7	16.5	+ 8.3	3.4	+11.3	80.5	+13.2
3rd qtr.	79.5	+18.1	18.5	+30.3	61.0	+14.9	16.7	+ 6.7	3.4	+12.3	81.1	+13.0
4th qtr.	85.5	+16.5	21.1	+26.3	64.4	+13.6	17.3	+ 5.8	3.9	+ 4.3	85.7	+11.5
1971 p 1st qtr.	80.6	+16.2	18.3	+33.3	62.3	+12.0	r 19.1	+10.8	3.9	+12.9	r 85.2	+11.8
2nd qtr.	86.7	+13.2	19.8	+23.4	66.9	+10.5	r 18.2	+10.2	3.9	+14.1	r 89.0	+10.6
3rd qtr.	89.2	+12.1	21.1	+13.7	68.1	+11.6	r 18.4	+10.4	4.0	+16.5	r 90.5	+11.6
4th qtr.	93.9	+ 9.8	23.8	+13.0	70.0	+ 8.7	r 19.1	+10.1	4.6	+17.9	r 93.7	+ 9.4
1972 p 1st qtr.	87.7	+ 8.8	20.1	+ 9.9	67.6	+ 8.5	r 20.7	+ 8.5	4.3	+11.5	r 92.6	+ 8.6

* Discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding. — 1 Including fringe benefits, but excluding employers' contributions to social security funds. — 2 Wage tax (from 1971 before offsetting against employees' savings bonus) and employees' contributions to social

security funds (including voluntary contributions). 2nd half of 1970 and 1st half of 1971 including anti-cyclical surcharge. — 3 Less households' transfers to government. — 4 After deduction of direct taxes. — p Provisional. — r In agreement with the Federal

Statistical Office, employees' savings bonuses are no longer shown as income transfers but as capital transfers from government to households.

9. Pay rates and actual earnings

Period	Overall economy						Industry (including construction)					
	Level of wage and salary rates				Wages and salaries per employed person		Level of wage and salary rates				Wages and salaries per employed person	
	on hourly basis		on monthly basis		1962 = 100	Change on year %	on hourly basis		on monthly basis		1962 = 100	Change on year %
	1962 = 100	Change on year %	1962 = 100	Change on year %			1962 = 100	Change on year %	1962 = 100	Change on year %		
1960	84.5	+ 7.5	85.6	+ 6.8	83.2	-	83.5	+ 7.7	85.1	+ 6.8	82.6	-
1961	91.9	+ 8.7	92.9	+ 8.5	91.7	+10.2	90.6	+ 8.5	92.1	+ 8.3	91.0	+10.2
1962	100.0	+ 8.8	100.0	+ 7.6	100.0	+ 9.0	100.0	+10.4	100.0	+ 8.5	100.0	+ 9.9
1963	105.8	+ 5.8	105.1	+ 5.1	106.1	+ 6.1	105.5	+ 5.5	104.6	+ 4.6	106.4	+ 6.4
1964	112.5	+ 6.4	110.3	+ 4.9	115.5	+ 8.9	112.8	+ 6.9	109.9	+ 5.1	117.8	+10.6
1965	121.2	+ 7.8	118.0	+ 7.0	125.9	+ 9.0	121.1	+ 7.4	117.2	+ 6.6	128.4	+ 9.0
1966	129.8	+ 7.1	125.4	+ 6.2	134.9	+ 7.2	129.3	+ 6.8	124.5	+ 6.2	137.4	+ 7.0
1967	135.0	+ 4.0	129.1	+ 2.9	139.3	+ 3.2	134.8	+ 4.2	127.7	+ 2.6	141.0	+ 2.6
1968	140.4	+ 4.0	134.1	+ 3.9	147.7	+ 6.1	141.0	+ 4.6	133.5	+ 4.5	151.7	+ 7.6
1969	150.2	+ 7.0	142.7	+ 6.4	161.2	+ 9.2	150.7	+ 6.9	142.5	+ 6.8	166.5	+ 9.8
1970 p	169.6	+12.9	160.4	+12.4	184.9	+14.7	171.6	+13.8	161.1	+13.0	194.4	+16.7
1971 p	193.5	+14.1	181.5	+13.2	206.9	+11.9	196.0	+14.2	183.7	+14.1	215.3	+10.8
1970 p 1st qtr.	162.7	+11.9	154.0	+11.3	167.2	+14.2	160.9	+10.6	151.3	+ 9.8	168.9	+14.8
2nd qtr.	166.8	+11.9	157.7	+11.2	182.6	+14.7	166.7	+12.2	156.4	+11.3	193.2	+16.7
3rd qtr.	170.0	+12.7	160.6	+12.0	187.9	+15.4	171.8	+13.6	161.2	+12.6	200.1	+17.3
4th qtr.	179.0	+15.1	169.2	+14.7	201.3	+14.3	187.0	+18.6	175.4	+18.1	214.5	+17.9
1971 p 1st qtr.	188.0	+15.5	176.7	+14.8	191.6	+14.6	190.4	+18.3	178.5	+18.0	195.0	+15.5
2nd qtr.	192.7	+15.6	181.0	+14.8	204.7	+12.1	195.1	+17.1	182.9	+17.0	214.6	+11.1
3rd qtr.	196.0	+15.3	183.7	+14.4	210.0	+11.8	198.7	+15.6	186.3	+15.5	222.5	+11.2
4th qtr.	197.2	+10.1	184.6	+ 9.1	221.4	+10.0	199.9	+ 6.9	187.3	+ 6.7	229.1	+ 6.8
1972 p 1st qtr.	205.7	+ 9.4	192.4	+ 8.9	209.4	+ 9.3	207.6	+ 9.1	194.4	+ 8.9	214.9	+10.2
1971 p April	190.0	+15.1	178.5	+14.3	.	.	191.3	+16.7	179.4	+16.6	209.2	+11.9
May	193.7	+15.8	181.9	+15.1	.	.	196.2	+17.2	183.9	+17.1	211.1	+11.7
June	194.5	+15.8	182.7	+15.1	.	.	197.8	+17.3	185.4	+17.2	223.5	+ 9.8
July	195.7	+15.3	183.5	+14.4	.	.	198.4	+15.6	186.0	+15.5	227.1	+ 9.5
Aug.	195.9	+15.3	183.7	+14.4	.	.	198.7	+15.7	186.2	+15.6	221.1	+12.8
Sep.	196.3	+15.3	183.9	+14.3	.	.	199.0	+15.6	186.5	+15.4	219.4	+11.4
Oct.	197.0	+11.2	184.5	+10.2	.	.	199.8	+ 8.1	187.2	+ 8.0	217.6	+ 7.8
Nov.	197.2	+ 9.7	184.6	+ 8.7	.	.	199.9	+ 6.3	187.3	+ 6.2	236.5	+ 7.2
Dec.	197.3	+ 9.6	184.7	+ 8.6	.	.	199.9	+ 6.2	187.3	+ 6.1	233.2	+ 5.6
1972 p Jan.	204.5	+ 9.5	191.3	+ 9.0	.	.	206.4	+ 8.7	193.3	+ 8.6	206.4	+ 7.8
Feb.	206.0	+ 9.5	192.6	+ 8.9	.	.	208.2	+ 9.3	194.9	+ 9.1	209.7	+10.5
March	206.5	+ 9.2	193.1	+ 8.7	.	.	208.4	+ 9.2	195.1	+ 9.1	228.5	+12.1
April	207.8	+ 9.3	194.3	+ 8.8	.	.	209.1	+ 9.3	195.8	+ 9.2	.	.

p Provisional.

IX. Foreign trade and payments

1. Important items of the balance of payments

Millions of DM

Period	Current and capital accounts											Allocation of special drawing rights and compensatory amount required by Bundesbank 6	Foreign exchange balance 7	
	Current account						Capital account (capital export: —) 1			Balance of recorded transactions	Balance of unclassified transactions 4			Balance of all transactions 5
	Total	Balance of goods and services		Transfer payments (expenditure: —)	Overall balance of capital transactions	Long-term capital	Short-term capital							
		Total	Balance of trade 2					Services 3						
1950	— 407	— 2,472	— 3,012	+ 540	+ 2,065	+ 207	+ 458	— 251	— 200	— 364	— 564	—	— 564	
1951	+ 2,341	+ 812	— 149	+ 961	+ 1,529	+ 87	— 149	+ 236	+ 2,428	— 390	+ 2,038	—	+ 2,038	
1952	+ 2,528	+ 2,368	+ 706	+ 1,682	+ 160	+ 116	— 447	+ 563	+ 2,644	+ 256	+ 2,900	—	+ 2,900	
1953	+ 3,793	+ 4,244	+ 2,516	+ 1,728	— 451	+ 82	— 398	+ 480	+ 3,875	+ 229	+ 3,646	—	+ 3,646	
1954	+ 3,609	+ 4,083	+ 2,698	+ 1,385	— 474	— 186	— 518	+ 332	+ 3,423	— 452	+ 2,971	—	+ 2,971	
1955	+ 2,205	+ 3,039	+ 1,245	+ 1,794	— 834	— 450	— 381	— 69	+ 1,755	+ 96	+ 1,851	—	+ 1,851	
1956	+ 4,379	+ 5,600	+ 2,897	+ 2,703	— 1,221	+ 148	— 455	+ 603	+ 4,527	+ 483	+ 5,010	—	+ 5,010	
1957	+ 5,761	+ 7,643	+ 4,083	+ 3,560	— 1,882	— 2,305	— 440	— 1,865	+ 3,456	+ 1,666	+ 5,122	—	+ 5,122	
1958	+ 5,798	+ 7,798	+ 4,954	+ 2,844	— 2,000	— 2,049	— 1,457	— 592	+ 3,749	— 305	+ 3,444	—	+ 3,444	
1959	+ 3,962	+ 7,241	+ 5,361	— 1,880	+ 3,279	— 6,108	— 3,739	— 2,369	— 2,146	+ 454	— 1,692	—	— 1,692	
1960	+ 4,493	+ 7,981	+ 5,223	+ 2,758	— 3,488	+ 1,782	— 171	+ 1,953	+ 6,275	+ 1,744	+ 8,019	—	+ 8,019	
1961	+ 2,843	+ 7,273	+ 6,615	+ 658	— 4,430	— 4,259	— 4,203	— 56	— 1,416	+ 594	— 822	— 1,475	— 2,297	
1962	— 1,950	+ 3,260	+ 3,477	— 217	— 5,210	— 287	— 353	+ 86	— 2,217	+ 1,340	— 877	—	— 877	
1963	+ 661	+ 5,756	+ 6,032	— 276	— 5,095	+ 2,260	+ 1,546	+ 714	+ 2,921	— 181	+ 2,740	—	+ 2,740	
1964	— 16	+ 5,295	+ 6,061	— 786	— 5,311	+ 1,765	— 1,034	— 731	+ 1,781	— 2,216	+ 435	—	+ 435	
1965	— 6,723	— 346	+ 1,203	— 1,549	— 6,377	+ 2,362	+ 957	+ 1,405	— 4,361	+ 3,078	— 1,283	—	— 1,283	
1966	+ 68	+ 6,363	+ 7,958	— 1,595	— 6,295	+ 881	— 762	+ 1,643	+ 949	+ 1,003	+ 1,952	—	+ 1,952	
1967	+ 9,436	+ 15,858	+ 16,862	— 1,004	— 6,422	— 9,998	— 3,180	— 6,818	+ 562	+ 422	— 140	—	— 140	
1968	+ 10,906	+ 18,218	+ 18,372	— 154	— 7,312	— 7,235	— 11,411	+ 4,176	+ 3,671	+ 3,338	+ 7,009	—	+ 7,009	
1969	+ 6,226	+ 14,676	+ 15,584	— 908	— 8,450	— 19,008	— 23,069	+ 4,061	— 12,782	+ 2,520	— 10,262	— 4,099	— 14,361	
1970	+ 2,673	+ 11,732	+ 15,670	— 3,938	— 9,059	+ 11,005	— 2,948	+ 13,953	+ 13,678	+ 8,234	+ 21,912	+ 738	+ 22,650	
1971	+ 421	+ 10,972	+ 15,892	— 4,920	— 10,551	+ 7,434	+ 6,605	+ 829	+ 7,855	+ 8,503	+ 16,358	— 5,369	+ 10,989	
1967 1st qtr.	+ 2,535	+ 4,120	+ 4,331	— 211	— 1,585	— 3,427	— 348	— 3,079	— 892	+ 1,074	+ 182	—	+ 182	
2nd qtr.	+ 2,420	+ 4,084	+ 4,439	— 355	— 1,664	— 2,820	— 879	— 1,941	— 400	+ 483	+ 883	—	+ 883	
3rd qtr.	+ 1,419	+ 2,934	+ 3,795	— 861	— 1,515	— 1,503	— 782	— 721	— 84	+ 475	+ 391	—	+ 391	
4th qtr.	+ 3,062	+ 4,720	+ 4,297	+ 423	— 1,658	— 2,248	— 1,171	— 1,077	+ 814	+ 644	+ 170	—	+ 170	
1968 1st qtr.	+ 2,926	+ 4,589	+ 4,343	+ 246	— 1,663	— 2,992	— 1,745	— 1,247	— 66	+ 1,698	+ 1,632	—	+ 1,632	
2nd qtr.	+ 1,829	+ 3,529	+ 3,429	+ 100	— 1,700	— 1,362	— 2,777	+ 1,415	+ 467	+ 949	+ 1,416	—	+ 1,416	
3rd qtr.	+ 1,581	+ 3,160	+ 4,153	— 993	— 1,579	— 2,131	— 4,001	+ 1,870	— 550	+ 1,423	+ 873	—	+ 873	
4th qtr.	+ 4,570	+ 6,940	+ 6,447	+ 493	— 2,370	— 750	— 2,888	+ 2,138	+ 3,820	— 732	+ 3,088	—	+ 3,088	
1969 1st qtr.	+ 1,047	+ 2,679	+ 2,770	— 91	— 1,632	— 10,088	— 5,778	— 4,310	— 9,041	+ 1,924	— 7,117	—	— 7,117	
2nd qtr.	+ 1,932	+ 3,765	+ 3,918	— 153	— 1,833	— 1,724	— 4,265	+ 2,541	+ 208	+ 7,366	+ 7,574	—	+ 7,574	
3rd qtr.	+ 996	+ 3,179	+ 3,986	— 807	— 2,183	+ 3,570	— 3,421	+ 6,991	+ 4,566	+ 2,847	+ 7,413	—	+ 7,413	
4th qtr.	+ 2,251	+ 5,053	+ 4,910	+ 143	— 2,802	— 10,766	— 9,605	— 1,161	— 8,515	— 9,617	— 18,132	— 4,009	— 22,231	
1970 1st qtr.	+ 42	+ 2,044	+ 2,953	— 909	— 2,002	— 1,518	— 3,916	+ 2,398	— 1,476	+ 2,184	+ 708	+ 738	+ 1,446	
2nd qtr.	+ 733	+ 2,868	+ 3,365	— 497	— 2,135	+ 1,703	— 960	+ 2,663	+ 2,436	+ 2,880	+ 5,316	—	+ 5,316	
3rd qtr.	— 152	+ 2,103	+ 4,264	— 2,161	— 2,255	+ 4,939	+ 595	+ 4,344	+ 4,787	+ 3,481	+ 8,268	—	+ 8,268	
4th qtr.	+ 2,050	+ 4,717	+ 5,088	— 371	— 2,667	+ 5,881	+ 1,333	+ 4,548	+ 7,931	— 311	+ 7,620	—	+ 7,620	
1971 1st qtr.	+ 747	+ 3,260	+ 3,662	— 402	— 2,513	— 234	+ 313	— 547	+ 513	+ 7,363	+ 7,876	+ 627	+ 8,503	
2nd qtr.	— 267	+ 2,338	+ 3,234	— 896	— 2,605	+ 1,422	+ 1,989	— 567	+ 1,155	+ 2,184	+ 3,339	—	+ 3,339	
3rd qtr.	— 843	+ 2,163	+ 4,659	— 2,496	— 3,006	+ 1,005	+ 3,125	— 2,120	+ 162	+ 1,774	+ 1,936	—	+ 1,936	
4th qtr.	+ 784	+ 3,211	+ 4,337	— 1,126	— 2,427	+ 5,241	+ 1,178	+ 4,063	+ 6,025	+ 2,818	+ 3,207	— 5,996	— 2,789	
1972 1st qtr.	+ 197	+ 3,426	+ 4,508	— 1,082	— 3,229	— 2,652	+ 4,822	— 7,474	— 2,455	+ 5,759	+ 3,304	+ 620	+ 3,924	
1971 Jan.	— 55	+ 609	+ 828	— 219	— 664	— 3,523	— 144	— 3,379	— 3,578	+ 4,600	+ 1,022	+ 627	+ 1,649	
Feb.	— 76	+ 772	+ 937	— 165	— 848	+ 967	+ 484	+ 483	+ 891	+ 2,003	+ 2,894	—	+ 2,894	
March	+ 878	+ 1,879	+ 1,897	— 18	— 1,001	+ 2,322	— 27	+ 2,349	+ 3,200	+ 760	+ 3,960	—	+ 3,960	
April	+ 28	+ 893	+ 1,069	— 176	— 865	+ 2,429	+ 1,347	+ 1,082	+ 2,457	+ 718	+ 3,175	—	+ 3,175	
May	— 101	+ 857	+ 1,233	— 376	— 958	+ 3,854	— 177	+ 4,031	+ 3,753	+ 4,187	+ 7,940	—	+ 7,940	
June	— 194	+ 588	+ 932	— 344	— 782	+ 4,861	+ 819	— 5,680	— 5,055	— 2,721	— 7,776	—	— 7,776	
July	— 766	+ 286	+ 1,399	— 1,113	— 1,052	+ 2,030	+ 2,035	— 5	+ 1,264	+ 658	+ 1,922	—	+ 1,922	
Aug.	— 401	+ 658	+ 1,332	— 674	— 1,059	+ 591	+ 740	— 149	+ 190	— 757	— 567	—	— 567	
Sep.	+ 324	+ 1,219	+ 1,926	— 709	— 895	— 1,616	+ 350	— 1,966	— 1,292	+ 1,873	+ 581	—	+ 581	
Oct.	+ 318	+ 1,034	+ 1,530	— 496	— 716	— 176	+ 738	— 914	+ 142	+ 489	+ 631	—	+ 631	
Nov.	— 493	+ 675	+ 937	— 262	— 1,168	+ 430	+ 161	+ 269	— 63	+ 598	+ 535	—	+ 535	
Dec.	+ 959	+ 1,502	+ 1,870	— 368	— 543	+ 4,987	+ 279	+ 4,708	+ 5,946	— 3,905	+ 2,041	— 5,996	— 3,955	
1972 Jan.	— 156	+ 916	+ 1,069	— 153	— 1,072	— 2,858	+ 1,103	— 3,961	— 3,014	+ 4,452	+ 1,438	+ 620	+ 2,058	
Feb.	+ 366	+ 1,334	+ 1,760	— 426	— 968	+ 1,194	+ 1,828	— 634	+ 1,560	+ 342	+ 1,902	—	+ 1,902	
March	— 13	+ 1,176	+ 1,679	— 503	— 1,189	— 988	+ 1,891	— 2,879	— 1,001	+ 965	— 36	—	— 36	
April	— 142	+ 808	+ 1,358	— 550	— 950	— 398	+ 1,565	— 1,963	— 540	+ 943	+ 403	—	+ 403	

1 Including special transactions; transactions with the IMF are included in the foreign exchange balance. — 2 Special trade according to the official foreign trade statistics: imports c.i.f., exports f.o.b.; for 1957 and 1958 including imports of the Federal Government subsequently reported and not recorded in the official foreign trade statistics for those years. — 3 Excluding expenditure on freight and insurance costs contained in the c.i.f. import value, but including balance of merchanting trade and

other supplementary trade items. — 4 Net errors and omissions in current and capital accounts (= balancing item); short-term fluctuations mainly due to seasonal factors and to changes in the terms of payment. — 5 Overall balance on current and capital accounts including balancing item. — 6 Contra-items to changes in central monetary reserves (foreign exchange balance) which do not stem from current and capital transactions; depreciation of the Deutsche Bundesbank's

gold and foreign exchange positions expressed in DM, due to the DM revaluations (March 1961; October 1969), the fixing of central rates (December 1971) and allocation of special drawing rights (January 1970, 1971 and 1972). — 7 Change in monetary reserves of the Deutsche Bundesbank including German reserve position in IMF and special drawing rights (increase: +); see also footnote * to Table IX, 6. — p Provisional.

**2. Foreign trade (special trade)
by country and group of countries ***

Millions of DM

Group of countries / country	1970	1971	1971				1972				1971	
			1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	April	Jan. to April			
All countries 1												
Exports	125,276	136,011	33,141	33,745	33,842	35,283	35,209	11,697	46,906	44,471		
Imports	109,606	120,119	29,479	30,511	29,183	30,946	30,701	10,339	41,040	39,740		
Balance	+15,670	+15,892	+3,662	+3,234	+4,659	+4,337	+4,508	+1,358	+5,866	+4,731		
I. Industrial countries												
Exports	98,266	106,506	26,081	26,593	26,439	27,393	27,716	9,196	36,912	35,051		
Imports	84,120	92,454	22,637	23,782	22,446	23,589	23,707	8,119	31,826	30,571		
Balance	+14,146	+14,052	+3,444	+2,811	+3,993	+3,804	+4,009	+1,077	+5,086	+4,480		
A. EEC member countries												
Exports	50,280	54,530	13,541	13,778	13,153	14,058	14,524	4,732	19,256	18,203		
Imports	48,437	56,017	13,316	14,255	13,631	14,815	14,877	5,214	20,091	18,083		
Balance	+1,823	-1,487	+225	-477	-478	-757	-353	-482	-835	+120		
Belgium-Luxembourg												
Exports	10,294	11,582	2,923	2,969	2,724	2,966	3,078	1,001	4,079	3,924		
Imports	10,388	11,638	2,745	2,959	2,801	3,133	3,171	1,120	4,291	3,713		
Balance	-94	-56	+178	+10	-77	-167	-93	-119	-212	+211		
France												
Exports	15,480	16,975	4,138	4,340	4,044	4,453	4,702	1,524	6,226	5,604		
Imports	13,899	15,919	3,814	4,094	3,784	4,227	4,349	1,531	5,880	5,222		
Balance	+1,581	+1,056	+324	+246	+260	+226	+353	-7	+346	+382		
Italy												
Exports	11,172	11,451	2,870	2,876	2,917	2,917	2,949	967	3,829	3,829		
Imports	10,836	12,692	2,916	3,174	3,303	3,299	3,293	1,134	4,427	3,913		
Balance	+336	-1,241	-46	-296	-517	-382	-344	-167	-511	-84		
Netherlands												
Exports	13,314	14,522	3,610	3,591	3,599	3,722	3,795	1,240	5,035	4,846		
Imports	13,314	15,768	3,841	4,028	3,743	4,156	4,064	1,429	5,493	5,235		
Balance	+0	-1,246	-231	-437	-144	-434	-269	-189	-458	-389		
B. EFTA member countries												
Exports	28,344	30,428	7,320	7,524	7,440	8,144	8,000	2,808	10,808	9,807		
Imports	18,634	16,987	4,094	4,245	4,200	4,448	4,131	1,379	5,510	5,501		
Balance	+11,710	+13,441	+3,226	+3,279	+3,240	+3,696	+3,869	+1,429	+5,298	+4,306		
of which Denmark												
Exports	2,911	2,902	733	731	681	757	703	222	925	972		
Imports	1,506	1,586	410	404	358	414	413	124	537	541		
Balance	+1,405	+1,316	+323	+327	+323	+343	+290	+98	+388	+431		
United Kingdom												
Exports	4,456	5,449	1,288	1,293	1,371	1,497	1,486	714	2,200	1,693		
Imports	4,265	4,413	1,078	1,109	1,093	1,133	1,087	369	1,456	1,434		
Balance	+191	+1,036	+210	+184	+278	+364	+399	+345	+744	+259		
Norway												
Exports	1,861	1,937	487	540	408	502	510	162	672	656		
Imports	1,720	1,582	413	356	469	344	373	113	486	537		
Balance	+141	+355	+74	+184	-61	+158	+137	+49	+186	+119		
Austria												
Exports	5,684	6,363	1,477	1,574	1,596	1,716	1,660	559	2,219	2,011		
Imports	2,313	2,455	556	597	624	678	584	198	782	763		
Balance	+3,371	+3,908	+921	+977	+972	+1,038	+1,076	+361	+1,437	+1,248		
Portugal												
Exports	982	980	224	233	276	247	254	86	340	304		
Imports	271	262	60	70	64	68	67	24	91	87		
Balance	+711	+718	+164	+163	+212	+179	+187	+62	+249	+217		
Sweden												
Exports	4,688	4,631	1,138	1,138	1,077	1,278	1,227	384	1,611	1,532		
Imports	3,148	3,139	770	832	720	817	708	254	962	1,038		
Balance	+1,540	+1,492	+368	+306	+357	+461	+519	+130	+649	+494		
Switzerland												
Exports	7,674	8,056	1,951	1,993	1,997	2,115	2,134	672	2,806	2,609		
Imports	3,336	3,511	793	869	864	985	893	291	1,184	1,083		
Balance	+4,338	+4,545	+1,158	+1,124	+1,133	+1,130	+1,241	+381	+1,622	+1,526		
C. Other industrial countries												
Exports	19,662	21,548	5,220	5,291	5,846	5,191	5,192	1,656	6,848	7,041		
Imports	19,049	19,450	5,227	5,282	4,615	4,326	4,699	1,526	6,225	6,987		
Balance	+613	+2,098	-7	+9	+1,231	+865	+493	+130	+623	+54		
of which United States												
Exports	11,437	13,140	3,182	3,201	3,825	3,211	3,211	959	4,170	4,274		
Imports	12,066	12,420	3,501	3,480	2,894	2,545	2,969	909	3,878	4,643		
Balance	-629	+720	-319	-279	+931	+387	+242	+50	+292	-369		
Canada												
Exports	1,181	1,453	325	337	341	450	332	121	453	444		
Imports	1,851	1,464	390	403	403	339	250	114	364	519		
Balance	-670	-11	-65	-66	+9	+111	+82	+7	+89	-75		
Japan												
Exports	1,957	1,815	444	455	445	471	441	148	589	614		
Imports	2,052	2,528	613	587	623	705	733	265	998	831		
Balance	-95	-713	-169	-132	-178	-234	-292	-117	-409	-217		
Finland												
Exports	1,533	1,523	362	416	333	412	411	147	558	503		
Imports	966	946	228	236	247	235	244	70	314	306		
Balance	+567	+577	+134	+180	+86	+177	+167	+77	+244	+197		
II. Developing countries 2												
Exports	21,353	23,366	5,627	5,567	5,897	6,275	5,833	1,919	7,752	7,452		
Imports	20,991	22,772	5,762	5,610	5,501	5,899	5,850	1,833	7,683	7,705		
Balance	+362	+594	-135	-43	+396	+376	-17	+86	+69	-253		
European countries												
Exports	6,451	7,023	1,709	1,703	1,691	1,920	1,739	619	2,358	2,266		
Imports	3,308	3,621	862	734	831	1,194	1,047	311	1,358	1,101		
Balance	+3,143	+3,402	+847	+969	+860	+726	+692	+308	+1,000	+1,165		
Non-European countries												
Exports	14,902	16,343	3,918	3,864	4,206	4,355	4,094	1,300	5,394	5,186		
Imports	17,683	19,151	4,900	4,876	4,670	4,705	4,803	1,522	6,325	6,604		
Balance	-2,781	-2,808	-982	-1,012	-464	-350	-709	-222	-931	-1,418		
III. Socialist bloc												
Exports	5,400	5,825	1,360	1,504	1,420	1,541	1,582	555	2,137	1,866		
Imports	4,394	4,767	1,049	1,090	1,202	1,426	1,118	380	1,498	1,422		
Balance	+1,006	+1,058	+311	+414	+218	+115	+464	+175	+639	+444		

* Compiled from the official foreign trade statistics. Exports according to consumer countries, imports according to producer countries. — 1 Including fuel

and other supplies for ships and aircraft. — 2 Countries attributed to developing countries

according to the list of countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) with OECD.

IX. Foreign trade and payments

3. Principal net items in service transactions with the rest of the world

(Including supplementary trade items)

Millions of DM

Period	Total 1	Travel	Transportation 2	Investment income	Commissions, publicity and trade fairs	Licences and patents	Receipts from foreign military agencies 3	Other services 4	Supplementary trade items 5
1965	-1,549	-2,766	+3,232	-1,811	-1,595	-463	+4,044	-1,981	-209
1966	-1,595	-3,403	+3,569	-1,482	-1,808	-492	+4,774	-2,305	-448
1967	-1,004	-3,034	+3,609	-1,783	-1,951	-508	+5,127	-2,267	-197
1968	-154	-3,106	+3,908	-808	-2,020	-579	+5,196	-2,315	-430
1969	-908	-3,888	+3,948	-348	-2,291	-723	+5,546	-2,757	-395
1970	-3,938	-5,377	+4,187	-930	-2,523	-795	+5,756	-3,314	-942
1971	-4,920	-7,055	+4,129	-160	-2,629	-937	+6,520	-3,783	-1,005
1970 1st qtr.	-909	-839	+961	-446	-654	-215	+1,259	-751	-224
2nd qtr.	-497	-1,202	+1,099	-57	-611	-159	+1,477	-761	-283
3rd qtr.	-2,161	-2,363	+1,041	-371	-592	-191	+1,539	-804	-420
4th qtr.	-371	-973	+1,086	-56	-666	-230	+1,481	-998	-15
1971 1st qtr.	-402	-1,023	+1,015	+199	-717	-248	+1,558	-839	-347
2nd qtr.	-896	-1,568	+1,024	+129	-614	-207	+1,567	-814	-413
3rd qtr.	-2,496	-3,168	+1,167	-363	-605	-280	+1,622	-1,044	+175
4th qtr.	-1,126	-1,296	+923	-125	-693	-202	+1,773	-1,086	-420
1972 1st qtr.	-1,082	-1,336	+954	-39	-683	-214	+1,522	-1,143	-143
1971 April	-176	-404	+351	+144	-213	-71	+473	-236	-220
May	-376	-421	+306	-96	-198	-124	+556	-318	-81
June	-344	-743	+367	+81	-203	-12	+538	-260	-112
July	-1,113	-1,121	+385	-339	-234	-113	+543	-374	+140
Aug.	-674	-1,187	+365	+28	-193	-95	+528	-326	+206
Sep.	-709	-860	+417	-52	-178	-72	+551	-344	-171
Oct.	-496	-497	+269	+38	-233	-52	+495	-422	-94
Nov.	-262	-342	+334	-152	-218	-64	+589	-315	-94
Dec.	-368	-457	+320	-11	-242	-86	+689	-349	-232
1972 Jan.	-153	-387	+301	+130	-263	-125	+431	-284	+44
Feb.	-426	-373	+320	-101	-226	-27	+529	-464	-84
March	-503	-576	+333	-68	-194	-62	+562	-395	-103

1 Excluding expenditure on freight and insurance, which is contained in the c. i. f. import value, but including receipts of German sea-going ships and of German insurance companies from services rendered in connection with trade in goods. -

2 From 1970 including receipts from and expenditure on overland imports and exports by lorry, but excluding expenditure contained in the c. i. f. import value. - 3 Receipts in respect of deliveries made and services rendered. - 4 Without remuneration of

foreign workers, who from the economic point of view are considered as residents; wage remittances by foreign workers to their home countries are therefore shown under transfer payments. - 5 Balance of merchanting trade and other supplementary items.

4. Transfer payments (unilateral transfers)

Millions of DM

Period	Total	Private 1				Official 1					
		Total	Remittances by foreign workers 2	Maintenance payments 3	Other payments	Total	Indemnification	International organisations		Pensions 4	Other payments
								Total	of which European communities		
1965	-6,377	-2,912	-2,150	-677	-85	-3,465	-2,235	-465	-162	-423	-342
1966	-6,295	-3,424	-2,500	-780	-144	-2,871	-1,663	-583	-233	-493	-132
1967	-6,422	-3,107	-2,150	-765	-192	-3,315	-1,674	-916	-484	-526	-199
1968	-7,312	-3,171	-2,150	-778	-243	-4,141	-1,770	-1,559	-1,148	-623	-189
1969	-8,450	-4,049	-3,000	-865	-184	-4,401	-1,515	-1,919	-1,460	-719	-248
1970	-9,059	-5,332	-4,300	-933	-99	-3,727	-1,596	-964	-611	-817	-348
1971	-10,551	-6,518	-5,300	-788	-430	-4,033	-1,620	-1,125	-569	-866	-422
1970 1st qtr.	-2,002	-1,147	-950	-225	+28	-855	-429	-174	-80	-197	-55
2nd qtr.	-2,135	-1,306	-1,000	-245	-61	-829	-342	-132	-121	-197	-158
3rd qtr.	-2,255	-1,452	-1,200	-238	-14	-803	-349	-160	+4	-231	-63
4th qtr.	-2,667	-1,427	-1,150	-225	-52	-1,240	-478	-498	-414	-192	-72
1971 1st qtr.	-2,513	-1,465	-1,200	-206	-59	-1,048	-518	-263	-126	-206	-61
2nd qtr.	-2,605	-1,607	-1,300	-180	-127	-998	-373	-266	-166	-210	-149
3rd qtr.	-3,006	-1,801	-1,450	-224	-127	-1,205	-368	-450	-276	-231	-156
4th qtr.	-2,427	-1,645	-1,350	-178	-117	-782	-361	-146	-1	-219	-56
1972 1st qtr.	-3,229	-1,565	-1,350	-216	+1	-1,664	-541	-793	-634	-252	-78
1971 April	-865	-524	-400	-65	-59	-341	-115	-145	-129	-46	-35
May	-958	-539	-450	-66	-23	-419	-112	-162	-114	-120	-25
June	-782	-544	-450	-49	-45	-238	-146	+41	+77	-44	-89
July	-1,052	-570	-450	-90	-30	-482	-145	-283	-246	-59	+5
Aug.	-1,059	-664	-550	-60	-54	-395	-131	-190	-57	-45	-29
Sep.	-895	-567	-450	-74	-43	-328	-92	+23	+27	-127	-132
Oct.	-716	-539	-450	-50	-39	-177	-125	-24	-21	-45	+17
Nov.	-1,168	-536	-450	-72	-14	-632	-107	-376	-305	-124	-25
Dec.	-543	-570	-450	-56	-64	+27	-129	+254	+325	-50	-48
1972 Jan.	-1,072	-541	-450	-77	-14	-531	-182	-309	-247	-56	+16
Feb.	-968	-497	-450	-67	+20	-471	-167	-205	-135	-46	-53
March	-1,189	-527	-450	-72	-5	-662	-192	-279	-252	-150	-41
April p	-950	-510	-450	-70	+10	-440	-187	-185	-125	-60	-8

1 Transfer payments are classified as "Private" or "Official" according to the sector to which the German party concerned belongs. - 2 Estimated. -

3 Including payments connected with immigration, emigration, inheritances, etc. - 4 Including pay-

ments by social pension insurance funds. - p Provisional.

5. Capital transactions with the rest of the world *

Millions of DM											
Item	1969	1970	1971	1971				1972			
				1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	Feb.	March	April p
A. Long-term capital transactions											
I. Private capital transactions											
(1) Total net German capital investment abroad (increase: —)	—22,001	— 7,885	— 2,635	— 1,551	+ 143	— 331	— 896	+ 560	+ 36	+ 378	+ 141
Direct investment	— 2,118	— 2,504	— 2,344	— 865	— 407	— 622	— 450	— 635	— 154	— 180	— 123
Shares	— 1,630	— 1,689	— 1,348	— 537	— 185	— 258	— 368	— 320	— 107	— 91	— 115
Other capital interests	— 451	— 596	— 659	— 216	— 119	— 183	— 141	— 267	— 71	— 50	— 8
Advances and loans	— 37	— 219	— 337	— 112	— 103	— 181	+ 59	— 48	+ 24	— 39	+ 8
Portfolio investment	— 9,513	— 2,021	+ 532	+ 439	+ 262	+ 406	+ 303	+ 1,003	+ 308	+ 473	+ 321
Shares	— 2,012	— 961	— 917	— 537	— 189	— 109	— 82	— 436	— 123	— 84	— 202
Investment fund units	— 2,136	— 18	+ 266	+ 8	+ 71	+ 117	+ 70	+ 56	+ 15	+ 23	+ 137
Bonds	— 5,365	— 1,042	+ 1,183	+ 90	+ 380	+ 398	+ 315	+ 1,383	+ 416	+ 534	+ 386
Advances and loans	— 9,993	— 2,954	— 205	— 128	+ 433	+ 62	— 572	+ 325	— 72	+ 129	— 13
Other capital movements	— 377	— 406	— 618	— 119	— 145	— 177	— 177	— 133	— 46	— 44	— 44
(2) Total net foreign capital investment in the Federal Republic of Germany (increase: +)	+ 769	+ 7,393	+11,521	+ 2,222	+ 2,609	+ 3,893	+ 2,797	+ 4,534	+ 1,753	+ 1,696	+ 1,407
Direct investment	+ 1,377	+ 1,542	+ 3,246	+ 487	+ 462	+ 1,125	+ 1,172	+ 1,062	+ 475	+ 237	+ 301
Shares	+ 426	— 232	+ 1,005	— 10	+ 614	+ 0	+ 401	+ 52	+ 30	+ 24	— 12
Other capital interests 1	+ 1,164	+ 1,276	+ 894	+ 222	— 363	+ 342	+ 693	+ 758	+ 247	+ 213	+ 237
Advances and loans	— 213	+ 498	+ 1,347	+ 275	+ 211	+ 783	+ 78	+ 252	+ 198	— 0	+ 76
Portfolio investment	— 1,208	+ 1,338	+ 2,008	+ 504	+ 231	+ 425	+ 848	+ 3,053	+ 759	+ 1,585	+ 1,320
Shares and investment fund units	— 255	+ 521	+ 392	+ 367	+ 36	+ 34	— 45	+ 667	+ 307	+ 242	+ 254
Bonds	— 953	+ 817	+ 1,616	+ 137	+ 195	+ 391	+ 893	+ 2,386	+ 452	+ 1,343	+ 1,066
Advances and loans	+ 699	+ 4,651	+ 6,356	+ 1,248	+ 1,937	+ 2,368	+ 803	+ 462	+ 540	— 116	— 207
Other capital movements	— 99	— 138	— 89	— 17	— 21	— 25	— 26	— 43	— 21	— 10	— 7
Balance	—21,232	— 492	+ 8,886	+ 671	+ 2,752	+ 3,562	+ 1,901	+ 5,094	+ 1,789	+ 2,074	+ 1,548
II. Official capital transactions	— 1,837	— 2,456	— 2,281	— 358	— 763	— 437	— 723	— 272	+ 39	— 183	+ 17
of which Financial assistance to developing countries 2	— 1,146	— 1,238	— 1,469	— 157	— 174	— 497	— 641	— 331	— 46	— 164	+ 37
Overall balance of long-term capital transactions (I plus II)	—23,069	— 2,948	+ 6,605	+ 313	+ 1,989	+ 3,125	+ 1,178	+ 4,822	+ 1,828	+ 1,891	+ 1,565
B. Short-term capital transactions											
(1) Banks 3											
Assets	— 2,648	+ 99	+ 87	— 2,396	— 1,289	+ 1,188	+ 2,584	— 3,562	— 866	— 313	+ 697
Liabilities	+ 6,973	+ 7,828	+ 1,087	— 2,088	— 2,834	+ 527	+ 5,482	— 3,449	+ 247	— 135	— 854
Balance	+ 4,325	+ 7,927	+ 1,174	— 4,484	— 4,123	+ 1,715	+ 8,066	— 7,011	— 619	— 448	— 157
(2) Enterprises "Financial credits" 4											
Assets	— 1,022	— 583	+ 573	+ 472	— 161	+ 115	+ 147	— 71	— 145	— 1	+ 93
Liabilities	+ 782	+ 7,041	— 1,956	+ 2,832	+ 3,387	— 4,321	— 3,854	— 1,402	— 129	— 2,701	— 1,836
Balance	— 240	+ 6,458	— 1,383	+ 3,304	+ 3,226	— 4,206	— 3,707	— 1,473	— 274	— 2,702	— 1,743
Other	+ 5	— 4	+ 0	—	—	+ 0	+ 0	— 1	+ 0	— 2	+ 1
Balance	— 235	+ 6,454	— 1,383	+ 3,304	+ 3,226	— 4,206	— 3,707	— 1,474	— 274	— 2,704	— 1,742
(3) Official 5	— 29	— 428	+ 1,038	+ 633	+ 330	+ 371	— 296	+ 1,011	+ 259	+ 273	— 64
Overall balance of short-term capital transactions	+ 4,061	+13,953	+ 829	— 547	— 567	— 2,120	+ 4,063	— 7,474	— 634	— 2,879	— 1,963
C. Balance of all statistically recorded capital movements (A plus B) (net capital export: —)	—19,008	+11,005	+ 7,434	— 234	+ 1,422	+ 1,005	+ 5,241	— 2,652	+ 1,194	— 988	— 398

* Increase in assets and decrease in liabilities: —, decrease in assets and increase in liabilities: +. — 1 Mainly interests in private limited companies. — 2 "Bilateral" loans, as well as (multilateral) payments channelled to developing countries

through international organisations. — 3 For figures showing totals cf. Table IX, 7. — 4 For figures showing totals cf. Table IX, 8. — 5 Chiefly concerning change in the Federal Government's assets resulting from prepayments on defence imports

and in the Federal Government's liabilities to the European communities on so-called deposit accounts. — p Provisional.

IX. Foreign trade and payments

6. Monetary reserves of the Deutsche Bundesbank *

(a) Holdings

Millions of DM

End of period	Total holdings of gold and external claims (net)	Gold, external claims and other external assets									External liabilities 5	Memo item: Bundesbank's external assets not contained in monetary reserves 6
		Total	Gold	Balances with foreign banks and investment abroad		Other investment abroad		Reserve position in IMF and special drawing rights 2	Loans and other claims on the rest of the world			
				U.S. dollar investment	Other foreign exchange balances	short-term	medium-term 1		IBRD debt certificates 3	Other assets 4		
1960	32,767	33,356	12,479	14,982	837	—	—	1,296	1,400	2,362	589	272
1961 7	30,456	31,172	14,654	10,888	628	—	—	2,549	1,352	1,101	716	1,112
1962	29,579	30,158	14,716	10,786	288	—	—	2,069	1,352	947	579	1,100
1963	32,319	32,752	15,374	11,669	270	1,100	—	2,208	1,352	779	433	1,105
1964	32,754	33,506	16,992	7,713	478	2,700	—	3,650	1,352	621	752	1,102
1965	31,471	32,148	17,639	5,168	208	2,400	—	4,305	1,454	974	677	1,082
1966	33,423	33,992	17,167	8,309	214	1,400	—	5,028	1,454	420	569	1,039
1967	33,283	34,397	16,910	8,511	584	1,400	1,000	4,207	1,454	331	1,114	1,011
1968	40,292	41,685	18,156	8,561	2,114	1,200	3,700	6,061	1,650	243	1,393	811
1969 7	26,371	27,793	14,931	2,239	3,615	—	4,200	1,105	1,548	155	1,422	582
1970	49,018	51,830	14,566	28,576	170	—	2,200	4,300	1,927	91	2,812	507
1971 7	59,345	62,219	14,688	37,413	228	—	2,000	5,581	2,184	125	2,874	176
1971 March	57,521	60,069	14,557	35,569	264	—	2,200	5,250	2,021	208	2,548	296
June 8	60,860	63,664	14,806	38,957	253	—	2,200	5,301	2,021	128	2,804	296
July	62,782	65,115	14,919	40,191	296	—	2,200	5,362	2,021	126	2,333	296
Aug.	62,215	64,313	14,919	39,152	279	—	2,200	5,438	2,199	126	2,098	202
Sep.	62,796	65,135	14,919	39,898	324	—	2,200	5,469	2,199	128	2,339	188
Oct.	63,427	65,880	14,919	40,822	296	—	2,000	5,518	2,199	126	2,453	188
Nov.	63,962	66,473	14,919	41,427	271	—	2,000	5,531	2,199	126	2,511	188
Dec. 7	59,345	62,219	9 14,688	37,413	228	—	2,000	5,581	2,184	125	2,874	176
1972 Jan.	61,370	64,183	14,689	38,672	242	—	2,000	6,271	2,184	125	2,813	176
Feb.	63,272	66,692	14,689	41,048	230	—	2,000	6,291	2,309	125	3,420	88
March	63,236	66,747	14,689	40,849	224	—	2,249	6,286	2,325	125	3,511	88
April 8	63,639	66,924	14,689	41,694	221	—	2,249	5,635	2,325	111	3,285	88
May p	64,102	67,122	14,722	41,707	266	—	2,249	5,742	2,325	111	3,020	88

(b) Supplementary figures on "Reserve position in the International Monetary Fund and special drawing rights"

Millions of DM

End of period	Reserve position in IMF and special drawing rights						Memorandum items:					Position of Bundesbank under "General Arrangements to Borrow"		
	Total	Reserve position in IMF		Special drawing rights			German quota in IMF					Credit line	Credit granted to IMF by Bundesbank	Credit line not drawn on by IMF
		Drawing rights within gold tranche 10	Credit granted under "General Arrangements to Borrow"	Total	allocated	accepted	Subscription	Cash payments to IMF 11			Uncalled DM assets of IMF			
								Gold	DM callings by IMF 12	—				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1960	1,296	1,296	—	—	—	—	3,307	827	469	2,011	—	—	—	
1961 7	2,549	2,549	—	—	—	—	3,150	788	1,761	601	—	—	—	
1962	2,069	2,069	—	—	—	—	3,150	788	1,281	1,081	4,000	—	4,000	
1963	2,208	2,208	—	—	—	—	3,150	788	1,420	942	4,000	—	4,000	
1964	3,650	2,930	720	—	—	—	3,150	788	2,142	220	4,000	720	3,280	
1965	4,305	2,915	1,390	—	—	—	3,150	788	2,127	235	4,000	1,390	2,610	
1966	5,028	3,638	1,390	—	—	—	4,800	1,200	2,438	1,162	4,000	1,390	2,610	
1967	4,207	3,537	670	—	—	—	4,800	1,200	2,337	1,263	4,000	670	3,330	
1968	6,061	3,979	2,082	—	—	—	4,800	1,200	2,779	821	4,000	2,082	1,918	
1969 7	1,105	1,105	—	—	—	—	4,392	1,098	7	3,287	13 4,000	—	4,000	
1970	4,300	3,357	—	943	738	205	5,856	1,464	1,893	2,499	4,000	—	4,000	
1971	5,581	3,917	—	1,664	1,365	299	5,856	1,464	2,453	1,939	4,000	—	4,000	
1971 March	5,250	3,603	—	1,647	1,365	282	5,856	1,464	2,139	2,253	4,000	—	4,000	
June	5,301	3,644	—	1,657	1,365	292	5,856	1,464	2,180	2,212	4,000	—	4,000	
July	5,362	3,705	—	1,657	1,365	292	5,856	1,464	2,241	2,151	4,000	—	4,000	
Aug.	5,438	3,781	—	1,657	1,365	292	5,856	1,464	2,317	2,075	4,000	—	4,000	
Sep.	5,469	3,812	—	1,657	1,365	292	5,856	1,464	2,348	2,044	4,000	—	4,000	
Oct.	5,518	3,854	—	1,664	1,365	299	5,856	1,464	2,390	2,002	4,000	—	4,000	
Nov.	5,531	3,867	—	1,664	1,365	299	5,856	1,464	2,403	1,989	4,000	—	4,000	
Dec.	5,581	3,917	—	1,664	1,365	299	5,856	1,464	2,453	1,939	13 4,000	—	4,000	
1972 Jan.	6,271	3,987	—	2,284	1,985	299	5,856	1,464	2,523	1,869	4,000	—	4,000	
Feb.	6,291	3,968	—	2,323	1,985	338	5,856	1,464	2,504	1,888	4,000	—	4,000	
March	6,286	3,963	—	2,323	1,985	338	5,856	1,464	2,499	1,893	4,000	—	4,000	
April	5,635	3,312	—	2,323	1,985	338	5,856	1,464	1,848	2,544	4,000	—	4,000	
May	5,742	3,415	—	2,327	1,985	342	5,856	1,464	1,951	2,441	4,000	—	4,000	

IX. Foreign trade and payments

(c) Changes

Millions of DM

Period	Total (foreign exchange balance: surplus: +)	Gold, external claims and other external assets (increase: +)									External liabilities (in- crease: -)	Compen- satory amount required by Bun- desbank owing to altera- tion of parity 15
		Total	Gold	Balances with foreign banks and investment abroad		Other investment abroad		Reserve position in IMF and special drawing rights 2	Loans and other claims on the rest of the world			
				U.S. dollar investment	Other foreign exchange balances	short- term	medium- term 1		IBRD debt certifi- cates 3	Other claims 4		
1960	+ 8,019	+ 8,195	+ 1,402	+ 7,725	+ 129	—	—	+ 169	+ 95	- 1,325	- 176	—
1961	14 - 2,297	- 695	+ 2,781	- 3,382	- 170	—	—	+ 1,322	—	- 1,246	- 127	- 1,475
1962	- 877	- 1,014	+ 82	- 102	- 340	—	—	- 480	—	- 154	+ 137	—
1963	+ 2,740	+ 2,594	+ 658	+ 883	- 18	+ 1,100	—	+ 139	—	- 168	+ 146	—
1964	+ 435	+ 754	+ 1,618	- 3,956	+ 208	—	—	+ 1,442	—	- 158	- 319	—
1965	- 1,283	- 1,358	+ 647	- 2,545	- 270	+ 1,600	—	- 300	—	+ 655	+ 353	+ 75
1966	+ 1,952	+ 1,844	- 472	+ 3,141	+ 6	- 1,000	—	+ 723	+ 102	- 554	+ 108	—
1967	- 140	+ 405	- 257	+ 202	+ 370	—	+ 1,000	- 821	—	- 89	- 545	—
1968	+ 7,009	+ 7,288	+ 1,246	+ 50	+ 1,530	- 200	+ 2,700	+ 1,854	+ 196	- 88	- 279	—
1969	14 -14,361	-10,432	-1,662	-4,980	+1,518	-1,200	+ 500	-4,455	- 65	- 88	+ 170	- 4,099
1970	+22,650	+24,040	- 365	+26,337	- 3,445	—	+ 2,000	+ 3,198	+ 379	- 64	+ 1,390	—
1971	14 +10,989	+17,045	+ 353	+15,222	+ 82	—	- 200	+ 1,281	+ 272	+ 35	- 60	- 5,996
1969 1st qtr.	- 7,117	- 7,135	+ 8	- 5,590	+ 544	- 200	—	- 646	- 163	—	+ 18	—
2nd qtr.	+ 7,574	+ 7,813	+ 87	+ 5,561	+ 1,799	- 200	+ 500	+ 66	—	+ 0	- 239	—
3rd qtr.	+ 7,413	+ 8,087	+ 137	+ 7,448	+ 118	—	—	+ 374	+ 98	- 88	+ 674	—
4th qtr.	14 -22,231	-19,197	- 1,894	-12,399	+ 145	- 800	—	- 4,249	+ 145	—	+ 1,065	- 4,099
1970 1st qtr.	+ 1,446	+ 1,041	- 2	+ 5,220	- 3,162	—	- 2,000	+ 811	+ 174	—	+ 405	—
2nd qtr.	+ 5,316	+ 5,313	+ 5	+ 5,219	- 270	—	—	+ 359	—	—	+ 3	—
3rd qtr.	+ 8,268	+ 9,180	+ 4	+ 7,913	+ 35	—	—	+ 1,143	+ 173	- 88	+ 912	—
4th qtr.	+ 7,620	+ 8,506	- 372	+ 7,985	- 48	—	—	+ 885	+ 32	+ 24	- 886	—
1971 1st qtr.	+ 8,503	+ 8,239	- 9	+ 6,993	+ 94	—	—	+ 950	+ 94	+ 117	+ 284	—
2nd qtr.	+ 3,339	+ 3,595	+ 249	+ 3,388	+ 11	—	—	+ 51	—	- 82	+ 256	—
3rd qtr.	+ 1,936	+ 1,471	+ 113	+ 941	+ 71	—	—	+ 168	+ 178	+ 0	+ 465	—
4th qtr.	14 - 2,789	+ 3,740	—	+ 3,900	- 72	—	- 200	+ 112	—	+ 0	+ 533	- 5,996
1972 1st qtr.	+ 3,924	+ 4,561	+ 1	+ 3,469	- 4	—	+ 249	+ 705	+ 141	- 0	- 637	—
1970 April	+ 527	+ 472	—	+ 688	- 273	—	—	+ 57	—	—	+ 55	—
May	+ 1,110	+ 1,195	+ 0	+ 1,032	- 10	—	—	+ 173	—	—	+ 85	—
June	+ 3,679	+ 3,646	+ 5	+ 3,499	+ 13	—	—	+ 129	—	—	+ 33	—
July	+ 3,815	+ 4,258	- 1	+ 3,448	+ 7	—	—	+ 804	—	- 0	- 443	—
Aug.	+ 758	+ 1,053	- 2	+ 752	- 11	—	—	+ 228	+ 173	- 87	- 295	—
Sep.	+ 3,695	+ 3,869	+ 7	+ 3,713	+ 39	—	—	+ 111	—	- 1	- 174	—
Oct.	+ 1,987	+ 2,165	- 1	+ 2,118	- 17	—	—	+ 33	+ 32	- 0	+ 178	—
Nov.	+ 5,804	+ 6,140	- 2	+ 5,906	- 24	—	—	+ 260	—	+ 0	- 336	—
Dec.	- 171	+ 201	- 369	- 39	- 7	—	—	+ 592	—	+ 24	- 372	—
1971 Jan.	+ 1,649	+ 1,589	- 3	+ 650	+ 67	—	—	+ 758	—	+ 117	+ 60	—
Feb.	+ 2,894	+ 3,175	- 3	+ 2,848	+ 117	—	—	+ 119	+ 94	—	- 281	—
March	+ 3,960	+ 3,475	- 3	+ 3,495	- 90	—	—	+ 73	—	- 0	+ 485	—
April	+ 3,175	+ 3,356	+ 188	+ 3,375	- 14	—	—	- 128	—	- 67	- 181	—
May	+ 7,940	+ 8,281	+ 21	+ 8,204	+ 40	—	—	+ 16	—	—	- 341	—
June	- 7,776	- 8,042	+ 40	- 8,191	- 37	—	—	+ 161	—	- 15	+ 266	—
July	+ 1,922	+ 1,451	+ 113	+ 1,234	+ 43	—	—	+ 61	—	+ 0	+ 471	—
Aug.	- 567	- 802	—	- 1,039	- 17	—	—	+ 76	+ 178	+ 0	+ 235	—
Sep.	+ 581	+ 822	+ 0	+ 746	+ 45	—	—	+ 31	—	—	- 241	—
Oct.	+ 631	+ 745	—	+ 924	- 28	—	- 200	+ 49	—	- 0	- 114	—
Nov.	+ 535	+ 593	—	+ 605	- 25	—	—	+ 13	—	+ 0	- 58	—
Dec.	14 - 3,955	+ 2,402	—	+ 2,371	- 19	—	—	+ 50	—	- 0	- 361	- 5,996
1972 Jan.	+ 2,058	+ 1,997	+ 1	+ 1,292	+ 14	—	—	+ 690	—	- 0	+ 61	—
Feb.	+ 1,902	+ 2,509	—	+ 2,376	- 12	—	—	+ 20	+ 125	- 0	- 607	—
March	- 36	+ 55	—	- 199	- 6	—	+ 249	- 5	+ 16	+ 0	- 91	—
April	+ 403	+ 177	—	+ 845	- 3	—	—	- 651	—	- 14	+ 226	—
May p	+ 463	+ 198	+ 33	+ 13	+ 45	—	—	+ 107	—	—	+ 265	—

* Where items are expressed in foreign currency the totals here shown were converted at the prevailing parity rates up to May 10, 1971 (floating of the Deutsche Mark); from May 10 these totals were adjusted by adding or subtracting, as appropriate, the changes ascertained at transaction values. Since December 1971 the series concerned have been valued in the same way as in the balance sheet and the weekly return of the Bundesbank. — 1 Claims on the United States and the United Kingdom under the foreign exchange offset agreements. — 2 For breakdown see Table (b). — 3 Excluding the claims on IBRD which are included in the Bundesbank Return in the item "Securities" and in the balance of payments in official long-term capital transactions; see footnote 6. — 4 Mainly bilateral claims from former credits to the European Payments Union and — prior to 1967 — earmarked external assets and consolidation loans to foreign central banks. — 5 Including mobilisation and liquidity paper sold to

foreigners by the Bundesbank (see Arts. 42 and 42 (a) of the Law concerning the Deutsche Bundesbank); see also footnote 2 on page 14 of the Monthly Report of February 1971. — 6 Chiefly claims of the Bundesbank on the World Bank in the form of securities; see also footnote 3. — 7 Decrease on previous return date is partly attributable to the depreciation of the Bundesbank's gold and foreign exchange positions, expressed in DM, due to the DM revaluations of March 1961 and October 1969 and the fixing of central rates in December 1971. — 8 Investment in medium-term claims on the U.S. Treasury (from June 1971: US\$ 5 billion, April 1972: US\$ 2.5 billion) does not affect net monetary reserves, because only existing paper was exchanged for other paper which — under an agreement according to the right to call for repayment — may be returned should circumstances so demand. — 9 The new valuation of gold holdings and the reserve position in the IMF (including special drawing rights) will take

place at a later date as gold parities have not been finally fixed. — 10 Comprising subscription payments in gold and DM callings by IMF (cols. 8 plus 9). — 11 Columns 8 plus 9 equal to drawing rights within gold tranche (col. 2). — 12 For financing the IMF's DM sales to other countries. — 13 As commitments to extend credit under the General Arrangements to Borrow are expressed in national currencies, revaluation of the Deutsche Mark has not changed the credit line of DM 4 billion arranged in 1962. — 14 Column "Total" includes the compensatory amounts required by the Deutsche Bundesbank owing to the DM revaluations of March 1961 and October 1969 and the fixing of central rates in December 1971; see also footnote 9. — 15 Including differences in valuation accounted for by the Bundesbank's foreign exchange positions not contained in the monetary reserves (e.g., swap commitments towards German banks, foreign bills and forward contracts outstanding). — p Provisional.

IX. Foreign trade and payments

7. Short-term assets and liabilities of domestic banks in relation to the rest of the world*

(not including Deutsche Bundesbank)

Millions of DM

End of period under review	Balance of assets and liabilities	Assets							Liabilities ³					
		Total	Claims on foreign banks			Claims on foreign non-banks			Money market paper ²	Foreign notes and coin	to			
			Total	Balances payable on demand	Time balances	Discount credits ¹	Total	Book credits			Discount credits	Total	foreign banks ⁴	foreign non-banks ⁴
1962	-1,716	4,500	2,911	2,804	107	789	567	221	720	81	6,216	4,006	2,210	
1963	-2,383	4,633	2,974	2,869	105	727	497	230	840	92	7,016	4,548	2,470	
1964	-2,468	5,308	3,531	3,225	306	841	591	250	855	81	7,776	5,221	2,555	
1965	-2,027	5,918	3,912	3,686	226	1,098	664	434	812	96	7,945	5,078	2,867	
1966	-1,453	6,083	4,710	4,323	387	1,032	606	426	225	116	7,536	4,643	2,893	
1967	+3,370	12,093	9,053	7,494	1,559	1,968	837	1,131	977	95	8,723	5,532	3,191	
1968 ⁵	+942	15,413	12,668	2,296	7,872	2,498	2,472	1,345	1,127	155	120	14,471	10,582	3,909
1969 ⁶	-3,946	17,382	13,362	2,983	8,246	2,133	3,854	2,368	1,486	49	117	21,328	16,371	4,957
1970	-12,605	17,175	14,221	3,293	9,974	954	2,774	1,852	922	40	140	29,780	23,157	6,623
1971 ⁶	-13,970	16,587	14,098	3,511	10,359	228	2,344	1,771	573	—	145	30,557	24,832	5,725
1971 March	-8,121	19,571	16,827	6,301	9,964	562	2,489	1,719	770	39	216	27,692	21,284	6,408
June	-3,994	20,668	17,837	6,867	10,083	887	2,541	1,735	806	—	290	24,662	19,065	5,597
July	-4,021	20,543	17,764	7,027	9,844	893	2,481	1,697	784	—	298	24,564	19,424	5,140
Aug.	-5,665	19,456	16,858	5,736	10,298	824	2,405	1,629	776	—	193	25,121	20,264	4,857
Sep.	-5,716	19,230	16,974	6,797	9,883	294	2,089	1,488	601	—	167	24,946	20,057	4,889
Oct.	-5,838	19,798	17,594	7,330	10,036	228	2,054	1,459	595	—	150	25,636	20,964	4,672
Nov.	-6,202	18,710	16,515	6,307	9,975	233	2,032	1,483	549	—	163	24,912	20,188	4,724
Dec. 6	-13,970	16,587	14,098	3,511	10,359	228	2,344	1,771	573	—	145	30,557	24,832	5,725
1972 Jan.	-8,026	18,970	16,733	6,837	9,729	167	2,038	1,468	570	40	159	26,996	21,871	5,125
Feb.	-7,407	19,836	17,555	7,283	10,135	137	2,071	1,485	586	39	171	27,243	21,927	5,316
March	-6,959	20,149	17,983	7,665	10,186	132	1,931	1,436	495	6	229	27,108	21,989	5,119
April ^p	-6,802	19,452	17,347	7,470	9,741	136	1,881	1,383	498	—	224	26,254	21,188	5,066

* Until November 1968 the figures here shown, which are taken from the banks' external position, deviate from the corresponding figures of the balance sheet statistics, since in the monthly interim statements of foreign banks' subsidiaries — different from the external position — the claims on and liabilities to the foreign parent bank and the other foreign subsidiaries were recorded as a net total only. Until November 1968 assets and liabilities in foreign currency were valued at the parity rate

prevailing at the end of the period indicated, thereafter as a rule at middle rates. — 1 Including "foreign bills acquired as money market investment". — 2 Cf. footnote 1. — 3 From January 1970 including repurchase obligations resulting from security transactions under repurchase agreements (not to be entered in the balance sheet); for lack of detailed statistics they are included under foreign banks. — 4 Including the respective international organisations. — 5 The data as from December 1968

are not fully comparable with the figures for earlier periods, the breakdown of the external position having been altered as from December 31, 1968. — 6 The change against the previous return date is partly due to the depreciation of the DM equivalent of assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currency as a result of the DM revaluation and the fixing of central rates, respectively. — p Provisional.

8. Short-term assets and liabilities ("Short-term financial credits") of domestic enterprises in relation to the rest of the world*

(excluding banks)

Millions of DM

End of year or month	Balance of short-term assets and liabilities	Short-term assets					Short-term liabilities				
		Total	by currency		Claims on foreign banks	foreign non-banks ¹	Total	by currency		Liabilities to	
			Foreign currency	Deutsche Mark				Foreign currency	Deutsche Mark	foreign banks	foreign non-banks ¹
1962	-1,713	520	340	180	273	247	2,233	1,020	1,213	1,361	872
1963	-1,746	526	325	201	267	259	2,272	917	1,355	1,143	1,129
1964	-1,930	826	384	442	430	396	2,756	1,041	1,715	1,253	1,503
1965	-2,733	1,120	535	585	457	683	3,853	1,619	2,234	2,642	1,211
1966	-4,595	956	548	408	479	477	5,551	2,799	2,752	3,644	1,907
1967	-3,000	1,488	1,017	471	768	720	4,488	1,669	2,819	2,228	2,260
1968	-3,552	1,478	811	665	601	875	5,028	1,613	3,415	2,392	2,636
1969	-3,177	2,405	1,437	968	685	1,720	5,582	2,044	3,538	2,434	3,148
1970	-9,635	2,988	1,468	1,520	650	2,338	12,823	4,234	8,389	7,978	4,645
1971	-10,439	3,170	1,194	1,976	619	2,551	13,609	4,809	8,800	8,540	5,069
1971 March	-12,939	2,516	849	1,667	692	1,824	15,455	4,547	10,908	11,118	4,337
April	-14,959	2,661	992	1,669	866	1,795	17,620	5,435	12,185	13,086	4,554
May	-17,271	2,444	900	1,544	825	1,619	19,715	5,768	13,949	14,004	5,711
June 2	-16,210	2,659	1,135	1,524	708	1,951	18,869	5,809	13,060	13,201	5,668
June 3	-17,689	3,200	1,262	1,938	766	2,434	20,869	6,603	14,266	14,389	6,500
July	-17,574	3,267	1,320	1,947	848	2,419	20,841	6,230	14,611	14,518	6,323
Aug.	-15,721	3,450	1,429	2,021	970	2,480	19,171	6,171	13,000	13,000	6,171
Sep.	-13,926	3,267	1,364	1,903	830	2,437	17,193	5,773	11,420	10,915	6,278
Oct.	-12,859	2,949	1,215	1,734	579	2,370	15,808	5,330	10,478	9,606	6,202
Nov.	-12,455	3,010	1,282	1,728	713	2,297	15,465	5,527	9,938	9,492	5,973
Dec.	-10,439	3,170	1,194	1,976	619	2,551	13,609	4,809	8,800	8,540	5,069
1972 Jan.	-12,101	3,107	1,316	1,791	717	2,390	15,208	5,337	9,871	9,448	5,760
Feb.	-11,924	3,252	1,254	1,998	646	2,606	15,176	4,866	10,310	9,311	5,865
March	-9,290	3,254	1,254	2,000	630	2,624	12,544	4,264	8,280	7,261	5,283
April ^p	-7,547	3,161	1,294	1,867	674	2,487	10,708	3,848	6,860	5,710	4,998

* Including changes resulting from conversion of short-term credit into owned capital and long-term credit (1964: DM 234 million; 1965: DM 847 million; 1966: DM 243 million; 1967: DM 573 million; 1968: DM 192 million; 1969: DM 191 million; 1970: DM 185 million; 1971: DM 1,014 million; January to April 1972: DM 357 million). Statistical increases and decreases due to alterations in the range of reporting

enterprises have not been eliminated, with the exception of the end of June 1971 figure; for this reason the changes in the totals are not comparable with the figures shown under B (2) in Table IX, 5 "Capital transactions with the rest of the world". Without assets and liabilities in respect of periods allowed or utilised for payment and of prepayments made or received in merchandise and

service transactions. — 1 Including balances on clearing accounts. — 2 Range of enterprises reporting until end of May 1971. — 3 After alteration of the stipulations for reporting, the range of reporting enterprises has enlarged from June 1971. — p Provisional.

9. Averages of official foreign exchange quotations on the Frankfurt currency exchange

Middle spot rates in DM

Period	Payment							
	Amsterdam	Brussels	Copenhagen	Lisbon	London	Madrid	Milan/Rome	
	100 guilders	100 Belgian francs	100 kroner	100 escudos	1 pound sterling	100 pesetas	1 000 lire	
Average for the year								
1969 1	108.302	7.829	52.197	13.784	9.381	5.619	6.257	
Jan. 1 to Oct. 24	109.673	7.919	52.869	13.965	9.501	5.687	6.339	
Oct. 27 to Dec. 31 1	102.146	7.423	49.196	12.968	8.839	5.270	5.889	
1970	100.852	7.345	48.631	12.772	8.736	5.234	5.816	
1971	99.678	7.170	47.024	12.439	8.505	5.032	5.630	
Average for the month								
1970 Dec.	101.208	7.342	48.682	12.750	8.714	5.239	5.848	
1971 Jan.	101.194	7.328	48.601	12.767	8.749	5.228	5.837	
Feb.	101.012	7.318	48.522	12.762	8.780	5.220	5.825	
March	101.023	7.317	48.558	12.755	8.784	5.219	5.835	
April	100.958	7.322	48.537	12.753	8.788	5.226	5.842	
May	99.995	7.157	47.343	12.563	8.583	5.105	5.704	
June	98.654	7.068	46.888	12.350	8.499	5.051	5.626	
July	97.842	7.011	46.447	12.234	8.422	5.008	5.590	
Aug.	98.075	6.963	45.978	12.377	8.325	4.922	5.527	
Sep.	98.443	7.033	45.976	12.385	8.300	4.856	5.481	
Oct.	99.059	7.106	45.805	12.147	8.286	4.829	5.434	
Nov.	100.016	7.192	45.917	12.163	8.307	4.862	5.441	
Dec.	99.801	7.195	45.798	12.071	8.265	4.861	5.449	
1972 Jan.	100.432	7.277	45.962	11.862	8.307	4.905	5.474	
Feb.	100.297	7.271	45.598	11.751	8.297	4.836	5.432	
March	99.561	7.220	45.550	11.776	8.302	4.877	5.442	
April	98.998	7.209	45.453	11.782	8.294	4.925	5.448	
Difference of buying and selling rates from middle rate, in pfennigs								
	11	1	6	2	1	1	1	

Period	Payment							
	Montreal	New York	Oslo	Paris	Stockholm	Tokyo	Vienna	Zurich
	1 Can \$	1 US \$	100 kroner	100 French frs.	100 kronor	100 yen	100 schillinge	100 Swiss frs.
Average for the year								
1969 1	3.6446	3.9244	54.934	75.815	75.911	2 1.0305	15.174	91.002
Jan. 1 to Oct. 24	3.6923	3.9771	55.678	3 75.817	76.919	—	15.378	92.245
Oct. 27 to Dec. 31 1	3.4308	3.6876	51.812	66.170	71.387	—	14.259	85.426
1970	3.4966	3.6463	51.043	65.966	70.324	1.0183	14.107	84.601
1971	3.4459	3.4795	49.588	63.163	68.192	0.9996	4 13.940	5 84.578
Average for the month								
1970 Dec.	3.5820	3.6446	51.113	66.012	70.502	1.0190	14.115	84.536
1971 Jan.	3.5942	3.6370	50.945	65.907	70.446	1.0160	14.069	84.485
Feb.	3.6050	3.6314	50.851	65.817	70.207	1.0163	14.025	84.507
March	3.6095	3.6314	50.887	65.845	70.352	1.0164	14.043	84.450
April	3.6071	3.6343	50.996	65.898	70.408	1.0172	14.076	84.547
May	3.5172	3.5484	49.940	64.218	68.757	0.9939	6 14.150	7 86.195
June	3.4438	3.5130	49.422	63.574	68.066	0.9829	14.074	85.842
July	3.4096	3.4820	49.012	63.161	67.461	0.9740	13.960	85.045
Aug.	3.3684	3.4164	48.723	61.975	66.694	0.9768	13.846	84.849
Sep.	3.3177	3.3617	48.730	60.884	66.331	8 0.9940	13.794	84.417
Oct.	3.3113	3.3261	48.568	60.103	66.253	—	13.745	83.666
Nov.	3.3190	3.3314	48.592	60.314	66.616	—	13.773	83.687
Dec.	3.2727	3.2705	48.495	60.661	66.847	—	13.779	83.765
1972 Jan.	3.2142	3.2318	48.208	62.467	67.013	9 1.0333	13.785	83.045
Feb.	3.1721	3.1864	47.912	62.631	66.490	1.0444	13.758	82.565
March	3.1752	3.1700	48.068	62.892	66.451	1.0488	13.753	82.330
April	3.1918	3.1778	48.166	63.105	66.456	1.0482	13.749	82.384
Difference of buying and selling rates from middle rate, in pfennigs								
	0.5	0.5	6	10	8	0.15	2	10

1 Revaluation of the Deutsche Mark by 9.3% with effect from Oct. 27, 1969. — 2 For the first time quoted on Dec. 1, 1969. — 3 Jan. 1 to Aug. 9, 1969 = DM 80.715, Aug. 10 to Oct. 24, 1969 = DM 70.024; devaluation of French franc by 11.11% with effect from Aug. 10, 1969. — 4 Jan. 1 to May 9, 1971

= DM 14.053; May 10 to Dec. 31, 1971 = DM 13.879. — 5 Jan. 1 to May 9, 1971 = DM 84.496; May 10 to Dec. 31, 1971 = DM 84.621. — 6 May 1 to 9, 1971 = DM 14.065; May 10 to 31, 1971 = DM 14.162; revaluation of the schilling by 5.05% with effect from May 10, 1971. — 7 May 1 to 9, 1971 = DM 84.520;

May 10 to 31, 1971 = DM 86.434; revaluation of the Swiss franc by 7.07% with effect from May 10, 1971. — 8 Average of period Sep. 1 to 6, 1971; from Sep. 7, 1971 to Jan. 5, 1972 official quotation suspended. — 9 Average of period Jan. 6 to 31, 1972.

IX. Foreign trade and payments

10. Par values of currencies of the members in the International Monetary Fund*

Position: December 15, 1971

Country	Currency unit	Gold parity		... units of the currency equal to		... DM equal to 100 units of the currency
		since	grammes of fine gold	1 US \$	100 DM	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Australia	Australian Dollar	Feb. 14, 1966	0.995310	0.892857	24.40	409.92
Austria	Schilling	May 9, 1971	0.0359059	24.7500	676.23	14.79
Barbados	East Caribbean Dollar	Aug. 9, 1971	0.444335	2.00000	54.64	183.00
Belgium	Belgian Franc	Sep. 22, 1949	0.0177734	50.0000	1,366.12	7.32
Botswana	South African Rand	Aug. 13, 1969	1.24414	0.714286	19.52	512.40
Burma	Kyat	Aug. 7, 1953	0.186621	4.76190	130.11	76.86
Burundi	Burundi Franc	Feb. 11, 1965	0.0101562	87.5000	2,390.71	4.18
Canada	Canadian Dollar	May 2, 1962	0.822021	1.08108	29.54	338.55
Ceylon	Ceylon Rupee	Nov. 21, 1967	0.149297	5.95237	162.63	61.49
Congo, Democratic Republic	Zaïre	Sep. 2, 1970	1.77734	0.500000	13.66	732.00
Costa Rica	Costa Rican Colón	Sep. 3, 1961	0.134139	6.62500	181.01	55.25
Cyprus	Cyprus Pound	Nov. 20, 1967	2.13281	0.416667	11.38	878.40
Denmark	Danish Krone	Nov. 21, 1967	0.118489	7.50000	204.92	48.80
Dominican Republic	Dominican Peso	Apr. 23, 1948	0.888671	1.00000	27.32	366.00
Ecuador	Sucre	Aug. 17, 1970	0.0355468	25.0000	683.06	14.64
El Salvador	El Salvador Colón	Dec. 18, 1946	0.355468	2.50000	68.31	146.40
Ethiopia	Ethiopian Dollar	Dec. 31, 1963	0.355468	2.50000	68.31	146.40
Finland	Markka	Oct. 12, 1967	0.211590	4.19997	114.75	87.14
France	French Franc	Aug. 10, 1969	0.160000	5.55419	151.75	65.90
Gambia	Dalasi	July 1, 1971	0.426562	2.08333	56.92	175.68
Germany, Fed. Rep.	Deutsche Mark	Oct. 27, 1969	0.242806	3.66000	100.00	100.00
Ghana	New Cedi	July 8, 1967	0.870897	1.02041	27.88	358.68
Greece	Drachma	Mar. 29, 1961	0.0296224	30.0000	819.67	12.20
Guatemala	Quetzal	Dec. 18, 1946	0.888671	1.00000	27.32	366.00
Guyana	Guyana Dollar	Nov. 20, 1967	0.444335	2.00000	54.64	183.00
Haiti, Rep.	Gourde	Apr. 9, 1954	0.177734	5.00000	136.61	73.20
Honduras, Rep.	Lempira	Dec. 18, 1946	0.444335	2.00000	54.64	183.00
Iceland	Iceland Króna	Nov. 12, 1968	0.0100985	88.0000	2,404.37	4.16
India	Indian Rupee	June 6, 1966	0.118489	7.50000	204.92	48.80
Iran	Rial	May 22, 1957	0.0117316	75.7500	2,069.67	4.83
Iraq	Iraqi Dinar	Sep. 20, 1949	2.48828	0.357143	9.76	1,024.80
Ireland, Rep.	Irish Pound	Nov. 18, 1967	2.13281	0.416667	11.38	878.40
Israel	Israel Pound	Aug. 21, 1971	0.211588	4.20000	114.75	87.14
Italy	Italian Lira	Mar. 30, 1960	0.00142187	625.000	17,076.50	0.59
Jamaica	Jamaica Dollar	Sep. 8, 1969	1.06641	0.833333	22.77	439.20
Japan	Yen	May 11, 1953	0.00246853	360.000	9,836.07	1.02
Jordan	Jordan Dinar	Oct. 2, 1953	2.48828	0.357143	9.76	1,024.80
Kenya	Kenya Shilling	Sep. 14, 1966	0.124414	7.14286	195.16	51.24
Kuwait	Kuwait Dinar	Apr. 26, 1963	2.48828	0.357143	9.76	1,024.80
Lesotho	South African Rand	Dec. 20, 1968	1.24414	0.714286	19.52	512.40

Note: At present there are 118 members in the International Monetary Fund (IMF). So far no par values have been agreed with the Fund for the currencies of the following member countries: Algeria, Cambodia (Republic of Khmer), Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Republic), Dahomey,

Equatorial Guinea, Fiji Islands, Gabon, Guinea (Republic), Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Laos, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Senegal, Southern Yemen, South Korea, South Vietnam, Togo, Upper Volta, Yemen.

In the following countries, no or only few transactions

are entered into at rates based on the par values last agreed upon with the IMF: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Lebanon, Paraguay, Peru, Syria, United Arab Republic (Egypt), Uruguay, Venezuela.

At present some member countries are not keeping

IX. Foreign trade and payments

Country	Currency unit	Gold parity		... units of the currency equal to		... DM equal to 100 units of the currency
		since	grammes of fine gold	1 US \$	100 DM	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Liberia	Liberian Dollar	Mar. 13, 1963	0.888671	1.00000	27.32	366.00
Libya	Libyan Dinar 1	Aug. 12, 1959	2.48828	0.357143	9.76	1,024.80
Luxembourg	Luxembourg Franc	Sep. 22, 1949	0.0177734	50.0000	1,366.12	7.32
Malawi	Malawi Kwacha	Feb. 15, 1971	1.06641	0.833333	22.77	439.20
Malaysia	Malaysian Dollar 2	July 20, 1962	0.290299	3.06122	83.64	119.56
Malta	Maltese Pound	June 27, 1969	2.13281	0.416667	11.38	878.40
Mexico	Mexican Peso	Apr. 19, 1954	0.0710937	12.5000	341.53	29.28
Morocco	Dirham	Oct. 16, 1959	0.175610	5.06049	138.26	72.33
Nepal	Nepalese Rupee	Dec. 11, 1967	0.0677700	10.1250	276.64	36.15
Netherlands	Dutch Guilder	Mar. 7, 1961	0.245489	3.62000	98.91	101.10
New Zealand	New Zealand Dollar	Nov. 20, 1967	0.995310	0.892857	24.40	409.92
Nicaragua	Córdoba	July 1, 1955	0.126953	7.00000	191.26	52.29
Nigeria	Nigerian Pound	Apr. 17, 1963	2.48828	0.357143	9.76	1,024.80
Norway	Norwegian Krone	Sep. 18, 1949	0.124414	7.14286	195.16	51.24
Pakistan	Pakistan Rupee	July 30, 1955	0.186621	4.76190	130.11	76.86
Panama	Balboa	Dec. 18, 1946	0.888671	1.00000	27.32	366.00
Philippines	Philippine Peso	Nov. 8, 1965	0.227864	3.90000	106.56	93.85
Portugal	Escudo	June 1, 1962	0.0309103	28.7500	785.52	12.73
Rwanda	Rwanda Franc	Apr. 7, 1966	0.0088671	100.000	2,732.24	3.66
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Riyal	Jan. 8, 1960	0.197482	4.50000	122.95	81.33
Sierra Leone	Leone	Nov. 21, 1967	1.06641	0.833333	22.77	439.20
Singapore	Singapore Dollar	June 12, 1967	0.290299	3.06122	83.64	119.56
Somalia	Somali Shilling	June 14, 1963	0.124414	7.14286	195.16	51.24
South Africa, Rep.	Rand	Feb. 14, 1961	1.24414	0.714286	19.52	512.40
Spain	Peseta	Nov. 20, 1967	0.0126953	70.0000	1,912.57	5.23
Sudan	Sudanese Pound	July 23, 1958	2.55187	0.348242	9.51	1,050.99
Swaziland	South African Rand	Dec. 22, 1969	1.24414	0.714286	19.52	512.40
Sweden	Swedish Krona	Nov. 5, 1951	0.171783	5.17321	141.34	70.75
Taiwan (Formosa)	New Taiwan Dollar	Sep. 4, 1970	0.0222168	40.0000	1,092.90	9.15
Tanzania	Tanzania Shilling	Aug. 4, 1966	0.124414	7.14286	195.16	51.24
Thailand	Baht	Oct. 20, 1963	0.0427245	20.8000	568.31	17.60
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago Dollar	Nov. 22, 1967	0.444335	2.00000	54.64	183.00
Tunisia	Tunisian Dinar	Sep. 28, 1964	1.69271	0.525000	14.34	697.14
Turkey	Turkish Lira	Aug. 9, 1970	0.0592447	15.0000	409.84	24.40
Uganda	Uganda Shilling	Aug. 15, 1966	0.124414	7.14286	195.16	51.24
United Kingdom	Pound Sterling	Nov. 18, 1967	2.13281	0.416667	11.38	878.40
United States	U.S. Dollar	Dec. 18, 1946	0.888671	1.00000	27.32	366.00
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavian Dinar	Jan. 23, 1971	0.0592447	15.0000	409.84	24.40
Zambia	Kwacha	Jan. 16, 1968	1.24414	0.714286	19.52	512.40

their rates for foreign exchange dealings within the permitted margin of fluctuation (e. g. Canada), in some cases multiple exchange rates are applied, either because different rates are used for current transactions and capital transactions (e. g. France), or because not all dealings in the foreign exchange

market take place at a uniform rate (e. g. Pakistan).
* The data shown in column 3 relate to Washington time (with the exception of Germany), according to publications of IMF. In columns 4 and 5 the par values agreed with the International Monetary Fund and shown in the Fund's statistics are quoted. The

values in columns 6 and 7 have been calculated on the basis of the par value of the currency in terms of the U.S. dollar (column 5) in conjunction with the U.S. dollar parity of Deutsche Mark. — 1 Since September 1, 1971. — 2 Since June 12, 1967.



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